The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,889 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th Jan.
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	21st „
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th „
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th „
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th „
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th „
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	J. F. Hassall	18th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th „
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrin	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	15th „
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd „
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th „
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th „
L CATHAY	2983	500	R. Asndown	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th „
CATHAY	2983	500	R. Asndown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	21st Feb.	21st „
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th „	10th April

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th Jan. 1887
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	20th „
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th „
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	11th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 22nd instant

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

FRENCH TWILL FLANNELS,

ALL WOOL.

Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, January 8, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Malacca" will sail as above on 15th instant. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA : 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12 ; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHERRY-BRANDY

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3 per bottle and Re. 1-12 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles	„	4	0

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET

REMARKABLE for its Delicacy and Richness, and for the Permanence of its Rich smelling Savour.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2 ; per case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEART-BURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear ; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's	each	8	8
Do. do. Cork-handled gent's	„	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	„	14	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	„	9	8
Do. do. do. double strung	„	11	8
Do. do. do. cork handled.	„	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	10	0
Do. The Demon Slazengers	„	12	8
Do. The Victor Forhams	„	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	„	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle	„	2	0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India Rubber	„	1	0
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls	„	1	0

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best India-Rubber, Enamelled, Regulation	Per dozen	5	0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size	„	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do.	„	9	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced.	„	12	0
Do. Ayres' do.	„	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club		11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	„	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	Per pair	10	0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case		47	8

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO. FISHING TACKLE. SPORTING AMMUNITION. CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BEERS, STOUTS.

ALLSOPP'S ALE,	DECCAN BREWERY BEER AND STOUT.	GUINNESS'S STOUT,
Bottled by Burke,	Best Beer, good and sound,	Bottled by Burke,
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-4.	Per 5 gallon cask, Rs. 8 (cask additional.)	Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT — Very Durable. "HAND MADE."

COMFORTABLE. Fitting Easy,

FELT HATS.

"Immense Choice"—BLACK & COLOURS—The Newest Shapes.

CASH PRICES—Rs 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. { THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.		Per box of 100		
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs.	30	Rs.	3	8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... „	35	„	4	0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... „	40	„	4	8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS. Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MEES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

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KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

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MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

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CRANES
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ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

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BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

			Rs.	
BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS ; Embroidered Fronts ; for evening wear, latest designs,	per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		„	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	„	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES ; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
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Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

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⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

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ALFRED THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
PROFESSOR VOLPI'S
CELEBRATED TROUPE OF,
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
ITALIAN BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

WANTED, for up-country, Rajputana, several EXPERIENCED COTTON SELECTORS. Parsees preferred. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to

GLADE & Co.

ESSAY ON THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

PRIZE of Rs. 200 offered by NEWAL KISHORE of Lucknow.

1. The Essay is open only to female competitors either European or native.
2. It must comprise the Aims of the Association, as contained in the memorandum, a résumé of the work done both by the Central Fund Committee and the other Branches.
3. The length of the Essay must not be under twenty pages of foolscap nor over thirty.
4. All competitors to send their Essays to the Honorary Secretary, Punjab Branch, before April 1st, 1887, who will supply any other information required.

MASON'S COCAINE.

Solution of Bromhydrate of Cocaine promptly checks

SEA-SICKNESS,

Dyspepsia arising from nervous Gastric irritation,
Huskiness and Loss of Voice,
Inflamed Throat,
Sore Mouth and Spongy Gums,

SICKNESS DURING PREGNANCY.

Externally for—

BURNS, SHARP LOCAL PAINS & NEURALGIA.

It is used for producing LOCAL INSENSIBILITY and arresting morbid action of the mucous membranes of the THROAT and STOMACH without injurious after-effects.

Per box, Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLET AND TOILET POWDERS FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

	Rs.	a.
Cooper, Madon's Superfine Violet Powder, in fancy boxes ... ... Re. 0-6 and	0	10
Do. Superfine Violet Powder, in tins ... ... Re. 0-12 and	1	0
Rimmel's Violet Powder, in packets	0	4
,, Powder de Riz, in boxes	0	12
,, ,, with Puffs... ...	1	0
,, Rose Leaf Powder ... per box Re. 0-12 and	1	4
,, Velvetine, a refined imperceptible powder (three shades)	1	8
,, Ylang Ylang Toilet Powder	1	0
,, Opoponax Toilet Powder	1	0
,, Poudre de Beaute	1	8
Regaud's Velontine, a refined French Cosmetique for imparting a natural bloom to the skin (two shades)... ... Re. 0-12, 1-4 and	1	8
Gosnell's Violet Powder (extra highly perfumed)	0	6
Ottotine (a Circassian Face Powder)	0	12
Rowland's Eukonia	1	8
Saunder's Bloom of Ninon (two shades). ...	0	10

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(X)

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the Central Committee between 1st October and 31st December, 1886; also names of Life Councillors and Life Members who are reported as having joined Branches of the Association:—

LIFE COUNCILLORS.

		Rs.	A.
Mysore Branch.			
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore ...Rs. 7,500		...	...
LIFE MEMBERS.			
Thakur Dulai Singh of Piploda, Central India		500	0
Bengal Branch.			
Kumar Inder Chunder Singh	500	...	...
Bombay Branch.			
Dadabhai Hormusji Dubash	500	...	...
The Thakore Saheb of Koth	525	...	...
The Desai of Patri	500	...	...
H. E. Winter, Esq., C.S.	500	...	...
Mysore Branch.			
K. Shashadri Iyer, Esq.	500	...	...
Sancar Kannamiah, Esq.	500	...	...
ORDINARY MEMBERS.			
Mrs. Haughton, Lucknow		15	0
Miss Beatty, M.D., Indore		15	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1886.			
His Excellency the Viceroy		1,000	0
H. E. the Countess of Dufferin, C.I.		250	0
Colonel Haughton, R.A., Lucknow		5	0
Mrs. Kincaid, Sehore, Central India		5	0
Miss. Drummond, Indore		5	0
Mrs. Robertson, Nowgong		10	0
Mrs. Keegan, Indore		12	0
Mrs. Madden, Simla		15	0
DONATIONS.			
H. H. the Fahinun Nisa Begum of Jaora, Central India		200	0
Bengal Branch, Entrance Fees of 26 members		260	0
Berar Branch, 1 per cent. on subscriptions to 30th September		120	0
Punjab Branch, 2 per cent. on September and October subscriptions		13	11
Sir Walter DeSouza (10th, 11th, and 12th instalments)		600	0
Masonic Lodge, "Himalayan Brotherhood," No. 459 E. C.		50	0
Horace Goad, Esq., Simla		50	0
Captain A. C. Talbot, C.S.I., Bikanier		50	0
Mrs. Talbot, Bikanier		50	0
The Archdeacon of Calcutta		25	0
Captain R. Nicolls, R.A., Hyderabad, Deccan.		21	1-7
T. Barnes Cooke, Esq., 1 anna collection from the employés of the Bundla Tea Plantation, Palimpur, Kangra Valley		20	0
Forwarded by Dr. E. A. Fitzgerald, Bareilly.			
Mr. Behary Lall Ghose			
Pyari Lall		20	0
Surg-Major E. A. Fitzgerald		5	0
Sums under Rs. 5		25	0
The Principal, Bareilly College		42	0
Professors, Masters, and Staff, Bareilly College	20 0	...	...
Pupils, Upper School Bareilly College	30 8	...	...
Pupils, Lower School Bar y College	35 5	...	...
eilly College	37 12	...	...
Minus Money Or der Commission.	1 4		
		123	5
Forwarded by M rs. Robertson, Nowgong, C.I.			
A Friend			
J. E. Dalla		20	0
Colonel s, Esq.		50	0
Lieut. Vaughan, Devon. Regt		20	0
Cap W. B. Lafone, Devon. Regt.		10	0
ain Heath, 11th B. Lancers		10	0
urg-Major Beamish		10	0
Captain Cox		14	0
The Rev. Quinlan		25	0
Theodore Morison, Esq.		50	0
Moulvi Inayet Hoosein		50	0
Munshi Nurudin		5	0
Lala Mithoo Lall		2	0
Forwarded by Dr. Tuohy, Bijnor, N.-W. P.			
Assistant-Surgeon Jowala Prasad, Moradabad		10	0
Assistant-Surgeon Bhola Nath Moradabad		10	0
Dispensary Clerk Gunga Prasad, Moradabad		5	0
Assistant-Surgeon Har Prasad Churamoni, Bijnor		15	0
Hospital Assistant Sheikh Nihaludin, Bijnor		5	0
Sums under Rs. 5 (Moradabad and Bijnor)		28	0
Forwarded by W. Rattray, Esq., Gya.			
Babu Omesh Chunder Sirkar, Vakeel and Zemindar		40	0
Babu Beharee Lall Barik, Gayawal		20	0
Babu Harihur Pershad of Mouzah Ramnagar		10	0
Names of Subscribers not yet received		76	8
Forwarded by Dr. Mulroney, Gujrah, Punjab			
G. R. Smith, Esq., C.S.		32	0
S. C. Hothrow, Esq.		20	0
Assistant-Surgeon Fazeludin		5	0
Ameer Shah, Pleader		5	0
The Rev. R. M. C. Patterson		10	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1886.			
By Messrs. Coutts & Co., London			
Mrs. Cooper	£5 5s.	...	...
DONATIONS.			
By Messrs. Coutts & Co.			
Mrs M. Stutfield	£10 0s.	...	...
Collected by Mrs. George Rowan Hamilton	£22 0s.	...	...
Collected in Boxes at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition	£9 3s.	...	...
Total...	£46 8s.	Rs. 4,064	13-7

The General Meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India will be held in Calcutta about the end of January.

H. COOPER, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.
Government House, Calcutta, 1st January 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE!!!

THE Steamer "VAITARNA" or "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on TUESDAY next, Jany. 11th, at 8-30 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.

The Italian String Band will be on board.

FARE—ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion from

THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

JUNAGADH RAILWAY.

WANTED, a few experienced OVERSEERS and SUB-OVERSEERS. Apply, stating salary expected, and sending copies of certificates (which will not be returned) to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER in charge,
Junagadh Railway, Junagadh.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,

PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION

MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
2, Meadows-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE canoe-shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, built to order by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new English-built BAROUCHE, by Kinross.

One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.

One new English-built DOGCART.

A set of English-made new four in hand Harness a few single and double sets of Harness and Carriage Lamps.

And a fresh supply of best real MOKHA COFFEE.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

Z.—YES, THREE DAYS, MORE LATER.

FOR SALE, Fancy Ball Dress, Spanish Court, 16th Century. Apply to "J. S.," care of this Paper.

MADE to ORDER and sent Post Free, to any part of India, Ladies' ALBERT CHAINS, any pattern, weighing 2 tolas 18 ct. Rs. 65.—A. H. STORRAR and SON, 9, Hornby Row.

EDUCATIONAL.—Bongré malgré lui I will proclaim Mr. de NAZARETH, Fort, Bombay, a capital Teacher of Latin and French à la Parisienne. London 10-7-86, K. Chabildas.

W an out-station. Ought to be Young and Active. Salary up to Rs. 40, with boarding and lodging. Apply to "M.N.," care of this Office.

WE OFFER for Rs. 35 a case of 50 pieces of Choice Selection of TOYS, DOLLS and FANCY PRESENTS for 'XMAS TREE, well worth Rs. 50, to clear stock.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW ARRIVALS, Persian Old and New CARPETS, very rich and unique; also Dhurries, Moradabad Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, &c., &c. Price list poste free. HURJIMULL and Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, and Meadow-street, Bombay.

SALESMAN, an experienced and intelligent young Parsee with a good knowledge of Grey, White, Printed and T. Red Goods and capable of influencing business is open for engagement. Apply to "W" care of this Paper.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—Available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhounds. For all particulars as to price, pedigree, &c., &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES' increasing sale is a sufficient proof of their unparalleled popularity in all quarters of the Globe. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality! Large airy Rooms.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER would be glad to take charge of a School. Address, SISTER in CHARGE, S. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—This Society's English High School for Girls in Girgaum will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY the 11th January 1887.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM. Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

"WHY PAY MORE".—White Kid Gloves from Rs. 1-12 per pair. White dress ties 8 as. each. Dress pumps Rs. 6-15 per pair. Silk Handkerchiefs Rs. 1-8 each. THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Gentlemen's Outfitters, Church Gate Street.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones, Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for 'Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

CHOCOLAT CREAMS, Barley Sugar Everton Soffs Strong Mixts, &c.—PEARS Apollo-Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 cases red border white sarries.
20 ,, coloured prints.
3 ,, ,, shawls.
1 ,, ,, lady's cloth.
2 ,, ,, woollen cloth.
2 ,, ,, gagrapat,
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 ,, ,, dhoties.
1 lot flower pots of various sorts.
On account of the concerned—
M B & Co., 1375, one case of pencils.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT AND SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL KNOWN MAKERS, G. F. COWARD AND Co.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s.s. "Thames." The same consists of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, Seidlitz powder, essence peppermint, Jamaica ginger, laudanum, balsam copaiba, brandy bitters, Dalby's carminative, pure glycerine, carbonate of magnesia, soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, victoria and camphorated dentifrice, pomatum, rose lip salve, tooth brushes, violet powder, assorted perfumes, limejuice and glycerine, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, KOLBHATWADI.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of the owner—

All that piece of fazendary ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kolbhatwadi, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer, containing in admeasurement about 91 2-9 square yards, and assessed under No. 4, and bounded on the east by the house of Wishwanath Nillajee, on the west by a water well and the house of the late Moroba Damodurjee, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the house of Pandoorung Dinanathjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of the mortgagee Ramdas Ibbjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Luksmibai widow of the late Soondur Nilajee, Motabhoy Soonder, Gunput Soonder, Narayen Soonder, and Dhakal Soonder, the following landed property—

All that piece of land or oart known by the name of Motivadi, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing in admeasurement about 8,658 square yards, and assessed under Nos. 431 and 432, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the oart of Magdam Ali bin Shek Oomer, on the north by the oart of Viswanath Nilajee, and on the south by public street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 10, 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.		Per doz. pints.	
CHAMPAGNE				
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55	0	Rs. 58	0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52	0	,, 54	0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58	0	,, 60	0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46	0	..	
First Quality Dry	,, 35	0	,, 40	0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.				
Goldlack, extra	,, 44	0	,, 47	0
STILL HOCKS.				
From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.				
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	0	Rs. 18	0
Deidesheimer	,, 16	0	,, 19	0
Geisenheimer	,, 17	0	,, —	
Leibfraumilch	,, 21	0	,, 24	0
Steinwein	,, 21	0	,, —	
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25	0	,, 28	0
Rudesheimer	,, 25	0	,, 28	0
Marcobrunner	,, 28	0	,, 31	0
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.				
Brauneberger	Rs. 15	0	Rs. 18	0
Liebfraumilch	,, —		,, 25	0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18	0	,, 21	0
Josefshofer	,, 28	0	,, ...	
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28	0	,, 31	0
Steinberger	,, 28	0	,, 31	0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34	0	,, —	
Johannisberger	,, 35	0	35	0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.				
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.				
Sauterne	Rs. 18	0	...	
PORTWINES.				
From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.				
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19	0	...	
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22	0	—	
Very fine ,,	,, 27	0	...	
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	,, 38	0	—	
CLARETS.				
From Messrs. H. & O. Balaresque, Bordeaux.				
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13	0	Rs. 15	0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14	0	—	
Les Canons	,, 16	0	,, 18	0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18	0	—	
Chateau Leoville	,, 19	0	—	
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21	0	—	
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23	0	...	
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27	0	...	
From Munzer & Spann.				
Haut Canon	Rs. 15	0	..	
Margaux Medoc	,, 17	0	..	
Chateau Larose	,, 28	0	..	
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.				
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 23	0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16	0	...	
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.				
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17	0	...	
Chateau Roemer	,, 16	0	...	
From Brandeburg per s. s. Bordeaux.				
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12	0	Rs. 14	0
,, Red Bar	,, 12	0	,, 14	0
Chateau Lanse	,, 20	0	,, 22	0
BRANDY.				
H. Montroc and Co. ***	Rs. 18	0		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 14	0		
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { Munzer-lis. }	,, 24	0		
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26	0		
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29	0		
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 31	0		
Charles Lefevre very old Brandy ***	,, 36	0		
BURGUNDY.				
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.				
Volnay	Rs. 21	0		
WHISKY.				
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24	0		
,, ,,	,, 22	0		
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20	0		
Cairndhu Blend	,, 16	0		
BEER.	Per doz. qts.		Per doz. pts.	
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. .		Rs. 3	12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5	8	,, ..	
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5	4	,, ..	
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6	0	,, 3	8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5	4	..	
Pilsener Beer	,, 5	8	,, 3	8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5	4	,, ...	
SUNDRIES.				
Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40	0	—	
Finest Kummel	,, 30	0	...	
Superior Vermouth	,, 18	0	...	
Finest do	,, 20	0	..	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0	11	per lb.	
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2	4	per tin.	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES,
VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.	a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0	10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1	4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	¼ lb. tin at Rs.	0	9
	1 do.	1	0
	2 do.	1	12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	...	,, 0 10
French Beans	...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	...	,, 0 10
Young Peas I.	...	,, 0 12
,, ,, II.	...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	...	,, 0 ..
Young Carrots	...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 0
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 8
Cervelatwurst	...	,, 1 4
Leberwurst	...	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
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Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumbala consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Four Bed, Dressing and Bath Rooms, &c. for rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1¾.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2¼.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

O ANGLO LUSITANO.—The only ANGLO PORTUGUESE ORGAN in BRITISH INDIA with wide circulation. Subscription PER ANNUM (in advance) in Bombay, Rs. 4; out of Bombay, Rs. 5; out of India, Rs. 7-8. The Manager undertakes to print and translate any documents, &c. English into Portuguese and *vice versa*. Cavel, Bombay.

GODRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY SURVEY.

A FEW SURVEYORS, CLERKS, and DRAFTSMEN required for the above Survey for about 5 months (five months). Applications with COPIES ONLY of TESTIMONIALS may be sent "to the Superintending Engineer," care of Post Office, Bombay. These copies will not be returned nor will replies be sent to unsuccessful candidates, but the completion of establishment will be notified hereafter.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the noon of the 12th inst., for the supply of LABOUR, HOOPS and GUNNIES for this season for the Company's presses, Mhowa and Bhownagar. Deposit of Rs. 200 to accompany each tender.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any tender.

LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th January 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, 7 January 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM of HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA which also did business in the name of OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA and SONS in Bombay, and elsewhere, has been CLOSED from the Dewalee of Samvat year 1942, and its affairs have been in course of being wound up from that day. All persons having business connections with the said firm in Bombay and abroad are requested to settle their accounts with it at its shop at Jakaria Musjid without the Fort within one month from this day.

Notice is also given that the Firm since carried on in the name of SEEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA, is a distinct Firm and is not RESPONSIBLE for the debts and liabilities of the aforesaid Firm of HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA.

HAJEE PEER MAHOMED ALLARAKHIA,
SEEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN.
Jakaria Musjid, Bombay, 3rd January, 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 262 OF 1885.

SHERBANOO, wife of GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Israel Street outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SONBAI, widow and executrix of the late FAZULBHOY HUBIBHOY, deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, second row, outside the Fort of Bombay, the said GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMED also residing at the said Israel Street, FATMABAI, daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at No. 20, Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, JAINABAI, also daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at the Chinch Bunder, second row and a minor of the age of about 16 years by her guardian ad litem RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at the said Samuel Street, and the said RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Executor of the last will and Testament of DHUNBAI, deceased daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy deceased .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities against the estate of the said Fazul Hubibhoy, deceased, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the Fourth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1886.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
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THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

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Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
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Too numerous to mention.

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WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

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Stock on hand.
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THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

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DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE; ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

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KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

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SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
GENERAL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
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LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

COMPLETE SUITS, Trowsers, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Morning Coats and Over Coats for Gentlemen.

Complete Suits, Trowsers and Over Coats in every description for Boys and Children.

Ulsters, Mantels and Mantalets, &c., &c., for Ladies.

Just received a beautiful lot of kid and leather Shoe and Slippers for Ladies.

Waterproof Coats, Coloured and Black Ties for Gents and Children

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
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A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
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Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

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The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

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As owner has left Bombay reasonable offers, will be considered.

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EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
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Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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First insertion	Rs 5 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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WEEKLY BUDGET,

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Greystoke Castle (ship), from Penarth. On the 8th:—Hydaspes (s), from Shanghai; Secundra (s), Calcutta; and Electra (s), Hongkong.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th:—Hiate Fateh Islamo, for Mozambique, &c.; Thames (s), China; Romania (s), Marseilles; Inchgarvie (s), Liverpool; Archimede (s), Hongkong; and Chupra (s), Rangoon and Moulmein.

The Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Waverley, Hydaspes and Putiala entered and the s.s. Roumania left the Dock on Friday; the s.s. Thames left it yesterday.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 11th January 1887, the charges on Foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 27, *viz.*, 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

The Bombay Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the month of December, 1886, was 1,746, consisting of 730 males, 640 females and 376 children, out of which 1,424 were Hindus, 304 Parsees, 10 Musalmans and 8 Christians, the daily average being 56·322.

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Gocuddas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Minguel Fernandes, aged 43 years. Deceased, on the 21st December last, was admitted into hospital suffering from wounds on his neck and in the abdomen, which had been self-inflicted. He died from its effects on Saturday morning. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

Lost Currency Notes.—Dhurumchund Premchund, living at Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police on Friday that he dropped two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, somewhere near the Kara Koowa.—Narayen Junardun, living at Malabar Hill, also reported on Friday that he dropped from his coat pocket five currency notes for Rs. 500 each, somewhere between the Munguldas Cloth Market and Bori Bunder.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dhondu Shivram, aged 5½ years, who, on Saturday afternoon while playing near a kerosine oil lamp kept burning in the room, accidently upset it and set fire to his clothes, from which he sustained severe burns about his body, and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

Breach of the Police Act.—Ebrahmjee Mahomed Ally and Lookmanjee Mahomed Ally were on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of carrying a corpse in procession along the Queen's Road between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m., on the 24th of December last. The two accused were previously warned by policemen on the route not to carry the funeral procession on that road at the specified time, but they persisted in doing so. They were each fined Rs. 10.

The Nowrojee Hill Tenantry.—"Shett Lodge," the business place of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Shett, the proprietor of Nowrojee Hill, was the scene of a pleasant tenants' fête on Saturday evening last. About 10,000 people, all residents of Nowrojee Hill, responded to the invitation of the wealthy proprietor. The extensive grounds of the Lodge were brilliantly lighted with thousands of *butties*, the fountains played merrily, and the immense concourse of people enjoyed the *tamasha* thoroughly. Then sets of dancing girls, a company of native theatrical performers, the singing *moorlies* and the greasy pole afforded enough occupation to the multitude until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Jalbhoy, the proprietor, was here, there and everywhere receiving salaams from his tenants. There were about a dozen native policemen to keep order, but there services were not required.

Bapty Brothers, Limited.—An adjourned general meeting of the shareholders took place at the Company's office at Falkland Road on Friday, Mr. R. Gilbert in the chair. It was resolved that the report and balance sheet, as prepared by the directors, be not adopted; and that the sale of land belonging to the company, as suggested by the directors, be not sanctioned. The appointment by the directors, of Mr. David Rae as a director in place of Mr. D. S. Kemp, resigned, was confirmed; and Mr. Allan F. Turner and Mr. J. P. Cornforth were elected directors in place of Mr. R. Gilbert and Mr. David Rae, who retired by rotation. Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead and Mr. Rustomjee Maneckjee Engineer were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. An additional payment of Rs. 100 was sanctioned to Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead for auditing last year's accounts alone.

A Soldier Uttering Counterfeit Coin.—At the Session Court, Takli, Nagpore, before Mr. L. Neill, C. S., Private Curwin, of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, at Kamptee, was charged with uttering counterfeit coins. On the evening of the 9th December, the accused appeared at the canteen, and throwing down a half-anna piece slightly covered with quicksilver, demanded change of the Shroff, who, at once perceiving that it was a copper coin, told Curwin so; but he persisting in his demand, the Shroff reported the matter to the Canteen Sergeant, who was present there in company with Provost Sergeant Farmer. The latter, after some enquiry, took charge of Curwin and had him searched in the presence of Lance Sergeant Ireland, when seven other copper coins similarly created were found in his possession. Curwin on being questioned by Sergeant Farmer admitted having "made them," and this was corroborated by Private March who had previously seen Curwin "polishing" some coins. It appeared from some of the evidence that the prisoner, though not of unsound mind, was eccentric in his behaviour, and evidently of somewhat weak intellect. After the evidence was concluded, the Judge delivered a summary of the case to the jury, and the Court was then cleared to enable the jurors to discuss the case and give their united opinion upon it. This was presently done; the jury found the prisoner guilty, but on the score of his feeble intellect recommended that a lenient sentence might be passed. The Judge, complying with this recommendation, sentenced Curwin to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. HYDASPES.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in harbour on Saturday last. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Yokohama.

Rev and Mrs Knox and 3 children.
Mrs W E Knox.
Miss Knox.

From Sydney.

Capt and Mrs Murray.
Mr S Phillips.
Rev and Mrs Harll.
Mrs Phillips.

From Melbourne.

Mr A Austen.
Mrs Henry, 4 children and infant.
Mrs Caldes, child and inft.
Mr and Mrs Douglas.
Mr J J Kelly.
Master O'Kelly.
Mr O'Shea.
Mr D Abbott.
Mr A G Nicholson.

From Colombo.

Rev W F Capel
Capt Stira.
Col Trevor.
Mr J Squibb.

MILITARY PENSIONERS' FETE.

The feelings of peace and good-will among men which are peculiar to the Christmas season cannot, perhaps, be better expressed than by doing one's duty to those who have deserved well of their country; and among the fêtes that are organized on the occasion not the least interesting are the dinner and entertainment annually provided for the military pensioners living in our midst. The entertainment came off at the Town Hall, on Saturday, and it appeared that the committee of management had amply succeeded in their efforts to make it a complete success. There were present about forty veterans, many of whom proudly displayed on their breasts the medals they had won in times past, as well as nearly 200 women and children. The hall was very tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and mottoes appropriate to the festive season, and worked up in cunning devices were displayed everywhere. One of these inscriptions, which occupied a prominent position, invoked the blessings of God for her Majesty the Queen on this the jubilee year of her reign. At one end of the hall was the British coat-of-arms, and at the other were the Prince of Wales's feathers. Among the visitors present on the occasion was Brigadier-General Heathcote, who took very great interest in the proceedings, staying in the hall for about a couple of hours. The General assisted in distributing tickets among the children for the toys which made up the Christmas-tree. The women and children were treated in the afternoon to tea and refreshments, and in the evening the pensioners sat down to a substantial repast. The loyal and other toasts, proposed after dinner, were enthusiastically responded to. There was some dancing before the company broke up. The band of the 17th N. I., and the string band of the Marine Battalion were in attendance during the evening.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Dhakoo, a grazier, living at Tulsi, was charged, at the instance of one Mankobai, a widow, with the criminal misappropriation of 14 bullocks and one cow, belonging to the complainant. It seems that on the 30th of November last, the prosecutrix appeared before Mr Dosabhoy with her vakil, Mr. Jamsetjee B. Kanga, and lodged an information against the accused, in which she stated that she owned 14 bullocks and one cow; that in July last, she entrusted these animals to the accused, a professional grazier, for pasturing; that she delivered these animals to him in Bombay, and that he took them somewhere near the Tulsi Lake for grazing purposes; that in September last, when she demanded the animals back from the accused, he asked her to allow the animals to remain with him some time longer; that subsequently, on receiving information that the accused was negotiating for the sale of the animals, she went to demand them back from the accused, when the latter denied all knowledge of the animals, and said that at no time had he received any animal from her. The Magistrate, on this information, granted a summons and a search-warrant for the production of the animals. Under the warrant, the animals were seized at the Tulsi Lake, and were brought down to Bombay, and were kept in the pound. On the day of the hearing, Mr. Nusserwajee, a pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused, and stated that the allegation in the information that his client was negotiating for the sale of the animals was entirely false, that he had not parted with any of these animals, that the animals belonged to one Gopal, with whom the prosecutrix lived as his wife for twenty years, and who died a few days after the animals were entrusted to him, and that the accused had received a notice from one Amroota, asking him not to deliver the animals to anybody. The Court being satisfied that the prosecutrix had entrusted the animals to the accused, with the consent of both vakils, passed an order that the animals should be made over to the prosecutrix, and that the latter should sign a bond not to part with these animals for two months, during which time any party having a claim against the estate of Gopal (deceased) may take proceedings in a Civil Court.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ASSAULT.

On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, Vullubdas Damodhur, the eldest son of the late Damodhur Madhowjee, a Battia millionaire, and his gardener, named Govind, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Dolutra Balloo, a groom in the employ of the deceased's family.

Mr. Gunputrao Sudashew Rao, pleader, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Dinshaw Davur, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the two accused. Mr. Bhaishunker, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the accused's brother and other executors of his deceased father to watch the case on their behalf.

It appears that the deceased Damodhur, who died a short time ago, during his lifetime had turned his son Vullubdas, the first accused, out of his house, on account of his bad conduct; but since his death the first accused managed to get admission into the house, and is at present living with his family, with whom he is now again on bad terms. The complainant in his evidence stated that on the 18th December last, the plaintiffs made him work from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., and when he asked permission to go and take his meals, Vullubdas refused, and on his attempting to go away Vullubdas struck him, knocked him down, and tied him up with the assistance of his gardener, the second accused, and locked him up in his room in the stables. From there complainant effected his escape and reported the matter to the police. Two of the clerks of the Educational Inspector's office, who had put up in a small bungalow in the compound on the same premises, gave evidence to the effect that their attention was called by a peon who saw some now that was going on. On going out they saw people laughing. Vullubdas asked the complainant to go away, but he would not. The man made use of very abusive language in every conceivable form and was most violent. He was tied and locked up in his room. In cross-examination these witnesses said that the complainant was drunk and was very violent towards Vullubdas.

It was urged on behalf of the defence that Vullubdas had disputes relating to his father's property with his brother and the other executors of his father's will, and that they had put up the complainant to this course of annoyance. The accused was greatly provoked by the filthy language used by complainant, a menial servant, who was also drunk at the time, and no more force was used than was absolutely necessary to restrain the complainant till the arrival of a policeman who had been sent for.

The Magistrate, on the evidence adduced, fined accused No. 1 Rs. 25, and accused No. 2 Rs. 5.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A SUGGESTION TO THE GAEKWAR.

A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, writing from Nowsaree, suggests that H. H. the Gaekwar will confer a great boon on the public of Nowsaree and the surrounding districts by having a bridge constructed across the river Purna which flows through several important towns in the Gaekwar's territory, and which are now approachable only by boats.

THE REDUCTION IN THE CONSOLIDATED RATES.

The important resolution passed by the Corporation at their last meeting, of reducing the rates by ¾ per cent., though sudden, will be very acceptable to the rate-paying public. It is an erroneous impression to suppose that the house owners will alone be benefited by the reduction. Directly or indirectly the rates have to be paid by the occupier.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

RAILWAY SEASON TICKETS.

The Baroda Railway Company rightly insist on their season ticket holders renewing their passes on the last day of the period for which the passes are made out. Any person using an "expired" ticket is taken before a Magistrate. During the last few months a number of native pass-holders were convicted in the Police Courts of the offence. We now hear that a number of Europeans have either through ignorance or carelessness rendered themselves liable to punishment for a similiar offence. As the matter is being argued in native circles under various phases, we should like to know what the Railway Company have done in the matter.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION

The directors of the above institution have resolved to hold a Fancy Bazaar in March next. We understand that H. E. Lady Reay has graciously consented to act as patroness and Mrs. Mylne, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Manockjee Cursetjee and other ladies have formed themselves into a committee to carry out the scheme. It is probable that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will be requested to inaugurate the Bazaar.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

The sum of Rs. 80,000 which, according to report, the Municipality are about to spend on a permanent memorial in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, is, in our opinion, not enough. Do not let them fritter away their cash balance of 5 lakhs in small unimportant things. The best plan would be to give away all the 5 lakhs for a Technical College and a Female Medical School, which are badly wanted here. You may then safely spend your Rs. 20,000 on illuminations.—*Bombay Smachar.*

FURIOUS DRIVING.

Is there no way of bringing the owners of furiously driven carriages within the just clutches of the law? In most instances the owners are more to blame than the drivers. Unless a few wholesome examples are set, the proprietors of newly-acquired riches will not learn sense.—*Rast Goftar.*

DR. PARUKH'S APPOINTMENT.

The Native Press unanimously approve of the appointment of Surgeon-Major Parukh to the G. T. Hospital.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed*:—Government have not only indirectly supported the principle of local self-government by making this appointment, but have done simple justice to a deserving native officer. The Surgeon-General also deserves great credit for recommending Dr. Parukh for the post.

The *Rast Goftar*;—This is the first time a native gentleman has been appointed chief of an important hospital, and we congratulate Dr. Parukh for the honour which he deserves. We are also thankful to Lord Reay for giving Bombay the permanent services of an able physician who for years past was wasting his scientific attainments in mofussil towns.

The *Kaisar-i-Hind*:—There are no two opinions about Dr. Parukh's worth. Since his arrival in Bombay he has secured the good opinion of Europeans as well as natives. His uniform success is a slap to those who thought and still think that natives of this country are not fit to hold responsible posts. The Government deserve great credit for their disinterested action in this matter.

THE PROPOSED JUBILEE VOTE OF ONE LAKH.

Some members of the Corporation have acquired a taste for spending other peoples' money on illuminations. The proposal to spend a lakh on the occasion of the Jubilee, is, in our opinion, wasteful, extravagant and unnecessary expenditure. The public ought to raise a strong protest against this wanton waste of money barbarously raised from peoples' food and necessaries. We are glad that the *Bombay Gazette* has in its yesterday's issue raised the first cry against this, and we are quite sure the whole press will support it. It is not the Municipality that must come forward to show loyalty to the Queen. It is the duty of the public in which the Municipality may take a small share.—*Rast Goftar.*

LOOT IN KATTYWAR.

The attack on Dr. Anderson on Christmas Day between Rajkote and Vankaneer is a splendid commentary on the honied words uttered by H. E. the Governor lately in Kattywar. Such a state of things is not creditable to the British officials in the province. It has been stated that the looters were probably the Junaghad Mekranees. We do not believe so. In the first instance, the scene of action is far removed from Junaghad. Again, the Mekranees are said to be completely surrounded by Captain Humphrey's force. If we take it for granted that the outlaws are Mekranees, we should like to know what has Captain Humphrey done within these few months to subjugate them.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

Some of the details of the representative scheme, as expressed in one of the Resolutions, are open to serious objections. That the members of the Supreme Council should be elected by the members of the Provincial Councils is a proposal which we cannot view with favour. It seems to be opposed to the first principles of representative Government. We are not aware of any considerable system of self-government where a similar method of electing members of the highest assembly has been followed. There is only one historic scheme in which the method was attempted, and there it ended disastrously. We refer to the scheme of the National Assembly which was constituted by the Revolutionists of 1789. The entire system, set forth in Resolution, with its electoral colleges, its ascending tiers of elected assemblies, its manifold qualifications, cannot help reminding us of the proceedings in France towards the close of the last century. But the French system did not answer. If details had to be mentioned at all, we wish they had been settled upon the model, not of political institutions in France or religious institutions in Italy, but of the system which has answered so well in England or the system which is so much admired in the United States.—*The Indian Nation.*

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The report of the Forest Administration of the Northern Circle, Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1885-86. The year will appear prominently in the forest history of the circle for the following reasons:—

First.—That a Forest Commission was appointed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to inquire into Forest matters, especially in conection with the Thana Collectorate. The Commission was still sitting, taking evidence and prosecuting inquiries, when the official year came to an end.

Second.—That despite indifferent markets for timber and other forest produce in several divisions, the receipts derived from the forest are the largest on record.

Third.—That, although the rains held off in Khandesh and other parts of the Deccan in the early portion of the monsoon, and in consequence free grazing of village cattle was permitted to a very large extent in the State forest properties, still the revenue derived from grass and grazing has continued to exhibit a steady increase, while at the same time the value of forest conservancy in providing a supply of leaf fodder for the preservation of starving cattle when the grass crop and other forage upon which cattle habitually subsist had failed over a wide stretching area of country, has been exemplified in a highly appreciable degree. Carts and villagers coming from long distances crowded into the forest reservations in the Khandesh Divisions, and the Malegaon and Nandgaon ranges of the Nasik Division to collect leaves, chiefly of the Hardwickia cinata, a tree which predominates in those parts, in order to feed their famine-stricken cattle, while large herds and droves were driven into the Satpuda Reserve and into the Dangs forests, and by these means a considerable mortality among cattle, which would otherwise have occurred, and would have affected very injuriously the pastoral and agricultural prosperity of a province, was averted. Thus at no very distant date has the experience of time furnished testimony to the wisdom and prescient care of his Excellency Sir Richard Temple in personally directing, in 1878, when Governor of this Presidency, Forest Conservancy to be extended to the mountains, hills, uplands, water-sheds and sources of rivers in the Deccan. Some of the very tracts which have this year acted as a bulwark against cattle-starvation were visited by Sir Richard Temple, and the importance of their protection was personally urged by him upon the local officers, whom he had desired to meet him for the purpose.

There has been a slight change in the composition of two of the forest divisions in the Northern Circle, for the Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas of the Nasik Collectorate have been re-transferred to the Nasik Forest Division under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 10385, dated 24th December 1885, Revenue Department, and in consequence the West Khandesh Forest Division, which with these two foreign ranges was much too large for one officer to administer properly, has become a more manageable charge.

The distribution of officers among the several divisions has undergone some changes owing to departures on and returns from leave, &c. An additional appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests has been sanctioned for the circle, and a new division, *viz.*, of "Working Plans," has been created, so that the forest estates may be brought as soon as possible under systematic management.

The superior forest officers who have been connected actively with the administration of the forests during the year of this report, and the stations which they occupied, are as under.

The subordinate protective and office establishments have been reorganized under the final sanction conveyed by Government Resolution No. 2,586, dated 10th September 1885, Financial Department, with the result that a large number of Foresters and Forest Guards who have been borne upon the temporary establishment for years past have become permanent servants. While at the same time some reductions in the numerical strength of Forest Guards has taken place in several divisions.

Forest demarcation and settlement operations have been continuously carried on by special officers, Assistant Collectors, belonging to the Civil Service, in 10 divisions during the year, and several changes have been made in the constitution of reserved and protected forests, and additional areas which had been provisionally notified in order to undergo settlement inquiries have been finally declared to be "Reserved Forests."

Protection against breaches of the forest laws has been indifferent in the Thana divisions, and in the Deccan the treatment of many Forest offences as trivial has led to considerable destruction of trees and young growth by individuals.

Fire-conservancy, though still very bad in the Thana Division, owing to the city of Bombay being so close at hand, and the temptation which a large market for timber offers for the manufacture of dead-wood with the assistance of fires, and though indifferent in the Gujarat divisions, has been highly satisfactory in the Deccan; looking to the very small proportion of the forests above the Ghats which have been traversed by fires, and the insignificant expenditure incurred upon the prevention and extinguishment of fires, the results obtained speak much for the vigilance of the Forest Guards, and the ready co-operation of villagers in guarding against, and in helping to put out, fires.

(2) FOREST BOUNDARIES.

Forest reservations are, as a rule, located in a country which has undergone surveying and mapping at the hands of the Bombay Revenue Survey Department, and each village has been sub-divided into areas termed technically "survey-numbers," the limits of which are defined by reveue-survey marks, consisting of mounds and stones, as a rule the position of every such boundary-mark is known to the ordinary villager, who spends his whole life within a radius of a few miles of his house in the village, and who consequently rarely leaving this circumscribed area, very soon, even as a boy, comes to know every stone and tree in the village; one or more survey numbers in a village constitute a "Reserved Forest," and thus the boundaries as defined by revenue survey boundary-marks of "Reserved Forests" are known to the ordinary villager, who is generally the person who commits a forest offence elsewhere than in the vicinity of the Bombay market. In the Thana District, where forest-offenders are not acquainted with the exact location of a forest boundary, the presence of any number of special forest boundary marks would not deter people bent upon doing so from the commission of forest-offences. However, the desirability of maintaining a well defined forest boundary is very important for the detection and punishment of forest crimes, as well as for other reasons, and where this object is not properly boserved by the revenue-servey boundary-marks, special forest boundary-marks have been and are being erected. During the year under report in the North and South Thana Forest Divisions a commencement was made of making a more prefect definition of the boundaries of forest lands against cultivation in the sub-divisions where the forest settlements have been accomplished. Where varkas survey numbers which were assigned to the people by the survey settlement adjoin Government forest lands, the occupants of the former, when felling trees upon their own lands, very frequently step over boundaries and cut timber in the Government forest lands, and on being detected plead that as the revenue-survey boundary-marks between their lands and the Government forests are so far apart as to be invisible one from the other, the exact location of the boundary line cannot be fixed, and that the cutting in the Government forest has consequently been the result of a misapprehension. One Vithel Jamnadas, a savkar, was prosecuted this year for over-stepping very considerably the limits of his varkas survey numbers in the village of Chon in the Kalyan taluka, and felling and endeavouring to appropriate a great number of valuable teak trees, the property of Government; but the Magistrate who tried the case acquitted him of dishonest intention owing to the obscurity of the boundary line through the revenue survey boundary-marks being placed so far apart. To remedy this defect cut-stones were placed along the boundaries of forests and cultivation to connect the revenue survey boundary-marks in villages where this was greatly wanted. Thus in North Thana 20 miles of forest boundaries extending through lands of 8 villages in the Bassein Range were more clearly defined by the erection of 183 stones measuring 2½' to 3' + 9" + 6" and showing 18 inches above the ground. In the South Thana Division 359 stones were erected on the boundaries of 15 villages in the Kalyan taluka and 524 stones in 12 villages of the Karjat Taluka. In other directions, where the Revenue Survey boundary-marks are found to be practically useless for the purpose, special forest boundary-marks are being constructed to define the limits of the Reserved Forest; this work was commenced about the middle of March 1886 in the Bassein and Salsette Ranges of the North Thana Forest Division. These especial marks are in the shape of a truncated cone, and are built of loose stones forming a cairn upon an excavated foundation of 6 inches deep so as to hold securely in position the lowest tier of stones and prevent them slipping by the weight of the upper tiers when the ground becomes wet in the rains. The interstices of the outer stones are filled up with stone chips, and of the inner stones with smaller stones. The larger size mark has a base diameter of 7 feet, is 5 feet in height, and the upper circle or tier of stones is 4 feet in diameter. The smaller size cairn is 4 feet diameter, at base and is 3½ feet high. A large cut-stone is firmly fixed in the centre on the top of the cairn: this stone will have a serial engraved upon it, and will be colour-washed red to distinguish the forest marks from the stones of the Revenue Survey Department, defining the limits of cultivation, which are white-washed annually. The cost of the larger size mark varies from 7 to 9 annas and of the smaller from 2½ to 4 annas; the former are placed at main angles where the forest boundary may take an abrupt turn at points, where a village boundary may intersect the forest boundary, and where the boundary lines of forest blocks and forest compartments may touch the outer boundaries of the forests.

In the Khandesh Forest Divisions the Forest Settlement Officer is defining the boundaries of forest reservations *pari passu* with his selection of areas. Seven hundred and thrty-eight special forest boundary-marks cairns have been erected during the year round the reservations in the Jalgaon, Pachora, Amalner, Erandol, Bhusaval, Jamner and Shahada ranges at a cost of Rs. 388-9-6. In other parts of the Deccan fences have been grown, and are grown annually to define and maintain the boundaries of forest reserves in the plains, these fences being supplemental to the ordinary boundary-mark of the Revenue-Survey Department. Euphorbia nivulia, Euphorbia neriifolia, Thor and Sabri, Euphorbia terucalli, Sher, Opuntia dellenii, nagphani Newadung, Lawsonia Alba, Mendhi, Cæsalpinia sepiaria, Chilhar, being among the shrubs and trees which are planted for the purpose.

(4) PRIVILEGES CONCEDED TO VILLAGERS.

In addition to the privileges allowed in the forests of the Thana Divisions which are recorded in para. 46 of last year's report, Government, in their Resolution No. 5880, dated 20th July 1885, in the Revenue Department, sanctioned a reduction in the prices to be charged to villagers and local residents for timber and other forest produce, including bambus, taken upon permits from the forests, and under Resolution No. 555, of the 23rd January 1886, in the Revenue Department, Government directed that in those portions of the Thana District where the forest settlement remains to be effected nana, dhavda, ain and bonda trees in the Government Forests may be lopped for rab, subject to the condition that the leading shoot of a tree is not to be touched, that no branch thicker than the wrists is to be cut, and that young seedlings, or saplings, or shoots from old roots less than 9 feet in height are not to be touched.

The Code of rules regarding the exercise of privileges in the forests of the Khandesh Collectorate, which appears in para. 47 of the last year's reports, was modified to the following extent under the orders of Government Resolution No. 1540, dated 25th February 1886, Revenue Department:—

SOUTH TAPTI TALUKAS.

(a) The term "Forest-Village" is restricted to villages which have contributed lands to forest.

(b) The special privileges to Bhils and other wild tribes are discontinued.

(c) The privileges of collecting dead wood free for own use is given to inhabitants of forest villages instead of to Bhils.

(d) So also that of collecting minor forest produce free for any purpose.

NORTH TAPTI TALUKAS.

(a) A Forest-Village is a village which has contributed land to forest.

collecting minor forest produce free of charge, are given only to Bhils resident in a Forest-Village.

(c) Grass cutting is allowed free for sale as well as for use.

(d) Free cutting of thorns for use only is granted to inhabitants of forest-villages (under supervision) instead of all Bhils, &c., without supervision.

(e) Cutting of live wood free for use and for sale also by Bhils, &c., on payment of fees is disallowed.

(f) Collection of dead wood for sale by Bhils, &c., is disallowed.

(g) Free cutting by Bhils, &c., of ain and dhavda for use only is allowed in the Akrani Pargana only.

The order disallowing the cutting by Bhils, &c., of live wood and the collection by Bhils of dead wood for sale, on payment of fees, has been suspended by Government subsequently upon a representation made by the Acting Collector of Khandesh.

In the Poona Forest Division the following privileges have been conceded. When the forest demarcation and settlements were sanctioned during the year, the cultivators of rice in forest-villages of the Purandhar taluka have been allowed to cut, free of charge, grass for rab in the Reserved Forests, except in those portions the grass of which is sold annually by auction. Considering the very denuded state of the Junnar forest, grass and dead leaves and reeds and shrubs, like downie, burumbi, nechya, bhangala, dingla, &c., may only be cut and removed. In the Ambegaon Petha the forest villagers are permitted to take, free of charge, for fuel for their own use fallen and dead wood under restrictions.

(2) GENERAL PROTECTION AND BREACHES OF FOREST LAWS.

A proper conservancy of the forests can only be obtained by a numerically sufficient protective establishment kept up to their work, and by such a disposal of forest offences as will prove deterrent to the people who prey upon the public forests in one way or the other. Protection is the key-stone of forestry, for, without effective preservation of old trees and young growth, it is hopeless to look for improvement in the standing crop of timber, for augmentation of the productive powers of forests, for reboisement of denuded lands, and for such a legitimate increase of forest-revenues as should be realized. The reduction of 220 Forests-guards has had a very serious effect upon general protection. In the Thana Divisions with the city of Bombay, containing a population of 773,196 and a very hungry timber-market so close and accessible, three lines of railway, water-carriage, and roads, connecting the forests to the great emporium for wood, protection cannot be enforced properly if the forests and their outlets cannot be watched to the fullest extent, and in the Deccan, where the forest areas contain lands which have been denuded for years and have only very recently been brought under conservancy and treatment for the restoration of ligneous vegetation as well of good grass to the hill sides, protection must be close and effective if reboisement is to make satisfactory progress.

Forest offences are treated under the Forest Act only when committed in forest-areas which have been settled after inquiry in the manner prescribed in Chapter II. of the Act. In unsettled talukas persons who commit mischief or theft in respect of teak and blackwood trees in "Protected Forests" and any trees in old Reserved Forests which have been notified under section 34 of the Forest Act's but have not undergone detailed settlement enquiries, are dealt with under the Indian Penal Code, while persons misappropriating junglewood trees in "Protected Forests" or in lands provisionally notified under section 4 of the Forest Act are dealt with under section 43 of the Land Revenue Code.

The abolition of dead-wood contracts in the Thana Divisions has removed one of the sources of plundering the forests, but the privileges conceded to the wild tribes of taking dead-wood for sale, and to forest-villagers of taking dead-wood for household consumption, conduces to the destruction of trees, and to the manufacture of dead-wood. The Forest Settlement Officers have reported that timber-dealers employ gangs of men to sweep the forest of all dead-wood, and much of the wood which the villagers remove is sent off into the Bombay market, one slash with an axe or koita, and every man who goes into the forests carries one of these implements with him, places a young tree on the high road to dead wood. It is almost impossible to check this system of forest destruction so long as the dead-wood privilege is permitted to obtain.

The ruling that private timber from occupied survey numbers cannot be required to be protected by a pass under section 41 of the Forest Act makes it extremely difficult to protect the timber in the public forests, for the occupied lands intermingle on all sides with the latter, they occupy the lower slopes of hills, and contain some of the finest timber in the Thana Collectorate; under the Survey Settlement Government have resigned in favour of the occupants their rights over all jungle-wood trees growing upon survey number rented by private parties, and in many cases rights over the teak trees have been sold to the survey tenants. The value of the jungle-wood transferred to the people of the Thana District at the time of the survey settlement may be estimated to amount to about 36 lakhs of rupees. Much of this wood has been cut down by timber dealers, who have purchased the trees from the survey-occupants, who fall back upon the State Forests for the satisfaction of their own wants, free of charge, or at reduced rates, while the timber from their holdings are being moved into the Bombay market. A load of timber met in transit without a pass is at once claimed as private property, the produce of an occupied survey number, and as action must not be taken under section 52 of the Forest Act unless there is proof of the forest produce under removal having come from a forest, a great deal of cutting and stealing goes on in the forests.

FOREST FIRES.

Fire-conservancy receives considerable attention although its cost in the forest accounts appears to be very trifling; from this circumstance it might be assumed that sufficient weight is not given to this very important branch of forestry. The reason of the smallness of expenditure is that no large establishments are specially entertained, as in other parts of India, for the prevention of forest-fires; as a matter of fact, special establishments for fire-conservancy could not be profitably employed. Our forests are to be found mostly, if not entirely, in a thickly populated country where villages abound, and the exclusion of man, the great cause of forest fires from the forests, is of practical impossibility. The concessions of user permitted so widely in the forests by Government render any strict closure impracticable. Upon the vigilant extertions of forest protective subordinates, and the co-operation of villagers, depend entirely the preservation of forests against fire. Fire-traces are burned in parts more exposed than others to inroads of fire, by wild tribes, and villagers, who receive payment in the commoner kinds of wood, or in money, for their work; and rewards are given for extinguishing fires when they may occur.

HOW PERFORMING ANIMALS ARE TRAINED.

People who go to the circus and see horses elephants, monkeys, and the like perform wonderful tricks must often ask themselves how the animals are taught to do them. A writer in the *Matin*, having interviewed several circus celebrities, undertakes to satisfy their curiosity:—

HORSES.

M. Loyal, who has been ring-master of the leading Paris circus for thirty-two years, supplies interesting information concerning horses. "The horse," he says, contrary to general belief, "is the most stupid animal on earth. He has only one faculty—memory. You must teach him his exercises with the cavesson and the long whip. Having forced them into his head, you must use the short whip when he resists and give him a carrot when he obeys. Whips and carrots form the secret of the trainer. The horse must be from five to seven years old; before that age he is too spirited, after it his muscles are not elastic enough. The first thing to do is to accustom your horse to the ring, to make him run round regularly, and then to stop at a given signal. To accomplish this, the animal is brought into the ring. The trainer holds in his left hand a tether, which is passed into the cavesson, a kind of iron crescent armed with sharp points fixed on the nose of the horse; in his right hand he holds the long whip. Behind the animal an assistant, with a stout short whip, is posted. The trainer calls on the horse to start, and, pulling his tether and smacking his long whip, forces him to gallop round. If he refuses, the assistant uses his whip also; if he is obedient, he is rewarded with a carrot. To make him stop short, the trainer cracks his long whip again, while the assistant with his short whip throws himself suddenly in front of the animal, and the result is obtained." M. Loyal tells us that "the horse has a great objection to kneeling or lying down at any moment. This feat is taught by means of iron bracelets placed on his ankles and attached to a tether held by the trainer, who, by sudden jerks or pulls, as he is moving, makes him fall or kneel. The animal remembers the lessons, and, by dint of whip and carrot, ultimately performs them at the mere command of the trainer. The horse is taught to dance to music in the same way with the foot bracelets." As regards the learned horse, who opens boxes and takes articles out of them, here is how the animal is trained to do it. "I first get a carrot," says M. Loyal, and "I place it in a box. I then lead the horse to the box. He smells the carrot, lifts up the lid of the box with his nose and takes out the vegetable, which he is allowed to eat. The next day, before letting the horse free, I show him a handkerchief full of bran. He takes it and tries to eat it. I then let him loose. He runs to the box, but—bitter deception—it is empty. The day after I resume the exercise, but this time the horse finds the handkerchief with the bran in the box. He takes it out, and I reward him with a carrot. I decrease the amount of bran in the handkerchief every day, until in the end I put merely the handkerchief in the box. The horse brings it to me, and every day, until at last I give him nothing. The horse continues to perform with the handkerchief, in the hope of getting the carrot."

DOGS.

With respect to dogs, M. Changeux, who is now exhibiting a troupe of them at the Nouveau Arque, says, their education is a work of time and patience. Sometimes it takes two years. "I use neither sugar nor whip," he informs us, "I take my dog in my hands, talk to him, and try to make him understand what he is to do. I perform the tricks myself, and the dogs follow and imitate me." At present he is showing a carriage dog which performs on the single wire. "I will tell you how I taught him to become an equilibrist. I made him first of all walk on a plank which was balanced to and fro. The plank was gradually reduced in width every day, and the movement accelerated. At length the plank dwindled down to a narrow slip; this was replaced by a long round stick, and ultimately the dog found himself on the single wire." Strange to say, this dog is blind. M. Changeux says scent is the great quality which enables dogs to perform some tricks. For example, the poodles who play at dominoes are taught by their scent. The trainer touches the dominoes which the dog has to play, and the animal, smelling them, picks them out from the rest and plays them.

PIGS.

The pig is said to be the most difficult animal to train. Tony Grice, the clown, does not believe in learned pigs. They are to be taught only by their weak point—their gluttony. "When I have got my young pig," he says, "I begin on the principle that I shall obtain nothing from him without satisfying his appetite. I feed him myself, and during a few days I vary his food in order to find out what he likes best. As soon as I have discovered his favourite dish, I deprive him of it completely. This dish is my great talisman. The chief pig, I am now performing with prefers beef fat. I put a piece in my pocket. I jump over hurdles, and the pig follows me, doing likewise. In this way he learns his exercises, and gets his fat. I decrease the piece of fat every day, and at last I give him nothing. Should he refuse to work I thrash him till he does, and having completed his performances, I recompense him with his favourite meal."

ELEPHANTS.

The elephant, on the contrary, is very intelligent, and his education would be easy but for his cumbersome weight, which forces the trainer to have recourse to cruel means. For instance, to make him rise and hold out his foot, an iron ring with sharp points is placed on it, and being drawn by a rope, the points enter the flesh. The elephant, feeling the pain, lifts up his foot and keeps it in the air till the pain ceases. After a few repetitions, he remembers the pain, and at the sight of the iron raises his foot. His instruction, thanks to his intelligence, is soon completed. Some elephants are taught in less than a fortnight to play on a drum, work a tricycle, and beg on their hind legs.

GUINEA GOLD.

With all due deference to Mr. Bret Harte and his friends "Truthful James," for ways that are dark the Heathen Chinee is far from "peculiar." His likes are to be found out of the land Celestial, if we can trust the extraordinary report just presented to the shareholders of "The Guinea Coast Gold Mining Company (Limited)," now undergoing the process of liquidation.

It appears that a certain person of speculative tendencies officiated for some time as secretary to an African trader in palm-oil, rum, tobacco, and other commodities known to the natives of the pestiferous Gold Coast. In the course of his travels among the niggers this gentleman struck on a new commodity which he termed "gold," on what he christened the "Izrah" property; and, as the natural result of a large exportation of "gold bearing quartz" (probably dug up in Australia or California, as the report alleges), he was not long in selling his "valuable concessions" for the sum of £250 to an English syndicate in Liverpool, or "somewhere round that way." This body at once promoted a company, with themselves as paid directors, to which they sold the precious concern for £42,000 in hard cash and £30,000 in deferred shares. A charming prospectus was issued, embodying a report by a Mr. Hoskins, "who had never seen the property;" and about six hundred persons—"canny Scotchmen" for the most part—became subcribers to the company. This they did in the belief that there had never been such an El Dorado since the days of the great Mississippi Scheme. But nothing could be done at the mine till the native King was "squared;" and thereby hangs a tale, quaintly related by one of the principal shareholders at the recent meeting. The directors, he said, on several occasions solemnly debated the question of suitable presents for the dusky monarch on whose territory the Izrah mine was situated. Mr. Johns (of the syndicate and company) limited the sum to be expended in this way to £15, in spite of the more extravagant proposals of some of his colleagues; and the question arose how the sum was to be laid out to the best advantage. At length the idea occurred to somebody that a barrel-organ and a dressing-gown would make a most acceptable present; and this idea was adopted. The gown and organ were bought and despatched: no doubt to the delight of the King, whom we may fancy dancing in the glorious robe before his hundred wives to the tune of "Wully brewed."

Then began the troubles of the shareholders. The prospectus promised gold; it now appears that there was not a scrap of the precious metal about the Izrah premises. The prospectus described the climate as "tolerably healthy." Izrah proved a dismal swamp, capable of killing off every employé sent out to work the precious metal. In point of fact—or so we are told—one after another the workers collapsed, cut down by fever and dysentery. The case of the secretary, however, was exceptional; he committed suicide.

When the directors at home heard of this tragic state of affairs, they would not credit it; and Dr. Orme, a gold-assayer, was sent out to make a survey. This he did; and, when he had done so, reported as follows:—

"From all I have heard from various sources, there is no gold at all on this property, and I suspect it was this conviction which so depressed poor Robertson the last month. There probably used to be surface-dust; but the Dutch, or somebody, must have rinsed every particle out, for the whole country round about here has not a tree on it a hundred years old—all saplings. I thought at first a flood or deluge must have swept away all the vegetation; but a traveller who called upon us on his road further inland whispered to me, 'A flood of Dutchmen:' so I have sent you a set of samples, that you may really know what you are about. I wonder you had not begun by sending out some man like Mr. Francis to prospect, instead of taking everything for granted, and going to such expenses in house, staff, implements, etc. (And he naively added). But perhaps I do not understand such matters well enough."

The manager of the company, acting as Job's comforter to the board, reported that the place is "utterly destitute of gold. I have tested," he adds, "innumerable samples of the alluvium, but have been unable to discover a trace of gold." Half the capital of the company had disappeared in the vain hunt for a metallic vein; and the directors set about purchasing from the self-same syndicate another "valuable concession," eighty miles distant, for which they paid the small sum of £5, although it had been offered a few weeks before at the price of £57,500. Rather a drop in the price of mines! Every remaining shilling of the shareholder's money was buried—with the fever-stricken employés—in this miserable pit; which proved as remunerative as their previous purchase. The directors now resign one by one, and the board-table is deserted by all save the chairman (Mr. Johns) and Mr. Nixon, both members of the syndicate which sold the mine to the company. Mr. Johns, as chairman of the directors, had drawn for his services the sum of £769 18s. 1d. in director's fees; while the sum handed over to Mr. Nixon was not far short of that amount. At the time the business stopped the directors left £500 to pay the cost of liquidation; and the liquidators are the promoters, vendors, and directors, Messrs. Johns and Nixon.

It was determined at the shareholders' meeting in Edinburgh to fight the case against the liquidators, who are both reputed to be wealthy men though they do not seem to be very sharp; and several resolutions to that effect—resolutions prepared by counsel—were adopted accordingly. As the story stands, it is another and very sad warning to speculators. The rashness and credulity in this case seems to have been quite extraordinary, and to have extended to almost everybody concerned.—*St. James's Gazette.*

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 8.

For Liverpool.

St. Bernard (s), 71 bales wool, Hurjivan Vasanji; 176 bales wool, Moolji Jaitha; 1,999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.; 30 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.; 237 cwts coir yarn, A. Madew; 70 bales wool, Dosabhai Mervanji.

Waverley (s), 2,000 cwts bone meal. F. M. Rahembhoy

For Hull.

Arara (s), 6,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co. 2,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 4,999 cwts linseed and 2,501 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts linseed, Khimji Lukmidas and Co.; 1,500 cwts linseed, Warden and Co.; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Venice.

Electra (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,100 cwts castor seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Trieste.

Vorwaerts (s), 150 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.; 1,200 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros.

Electra (s), 330 bales cotton, Tho. Moore and Co.; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Altrato (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,995 cwts gingellyseed, A. Blascheck and Co.; 195 cwts myrabolams, R. R. Raghunath and Co.; 1,239 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 2,001 cwts barley, Toussaint and Boutillier.

For Marseilles.

Akaba (s), 12,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld., 2,000 cwts wheat, D. P. Batha and Co.; 3,999 cwts gingellyseed and 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Havre.

Regal (s), 500 cwts rapeseed, Ghella Bharmull.

For Genoa.

Amana (s), 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Lilburn Tower (s), 300 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 250 bales cotton, Schroeder, Smidt and Co.

For Yokahama.

Khiva (s), 17 cwts gum, 30 gallons varnish, 3 cwts medicines, G. Narsidas.

For Catania.

Crown of Arragon (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co: 15,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

For Hongkong.

Archimede (s), 9 chests opium, S. Balmookun; 19 chests, opium K. Birbhan; 24 chests opium B. Balchand; 29 chests opium, B Gorukmull; 1 chest opium, Sewji Nathoo; 32 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist C. Hormusji; 17 bales twist, Tata and Co; 2 cwts Cambay stone, N. Bhuilal; 19 chests opium and 4 chests opium, Khinsonlal Govindram; 4 chests opium, H. Mooltanchand; 2 chests opium, K. Guneshram.

Khiva (s), 90 cwts sharkfins, H. Lalji; 2 cases peacock feathers, Merali Canji; 50 bales twist L. Chuttoo; 5 bales twist, D. Sassoon; 29 packages condiments, &c., M. M. Poonjeaji; 125 cwts onions M. Balan; 24 bales twist, G. Mongalchand; 25 bales twist, N. J. Abraham; 35 bales twist, J. Narronji; 200 cwts onions, Cassim Jooma; 30 cwts kismish, R. E. Dadachanji; 50 cwts fishmaws, Wallji Poonja and Co; 19 bales twist, D. P. Marker and Co; 29 chests opium, Ludha Chuttoo; 100 cwts onions, Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed; 103 bales cotton, H. A. Esmall; 2 chests opium, R. Haribillas.

For Shanghai.

Archimede (s), 150 bales twist, C. Hormosji; 5 chests opium, Magniram Tanaukram; 14 chests opium, Hazarimal Kedarmal; 4 chests opium, Bhagvandas Kedarmal; 19 chests opium, S. Gopinath; 13 chests opium, Benodin Balchand; 3 chests opium, Ramnarayan Buldeo; 17 chests opium, Hazarimal Mooltanchand; 14 chests opium, Kisanlal Govindram; 12 chests opium Gowardhan Jowaldath; 10 chests opium, Shrikison Sewbux; 3 chests opium, Kissnlal Guneshram; 6 chests opium, S. Gigraj; 22 chests opium, Deokaran Ramcoover; 29 chests opium, Buldeo Ramratten; 7 chests opium, B. Soorago.

Khiva (s), 3 chests opium, D. Dwarkabux; 56 cwts kishmis, C. Vully; 24 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.; 7 chests opium, Srikison Seobux.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited. 33, Farringdon road, London

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

CONOLS in London yesterday were quoted ¼ lower at 100⅝ and a similar decline had taken place in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, but with these exceptions Reuter's usual financial items showed no change

WHEAT in Liverpool was 1d. per cental lower, but the General Produce markets were unaltered.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady. Spot prices were unchanged and Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32 easier, but the sales were large, the estimated total being 14,000 bales comprising 1,000 Surats. To-day's market is dull except for Surats of which the sales are again put at 1,000 bales out of a total of 8,000 for the day. Ready quotations remain unaltered, but American arrivals are again reduced 1-64d. In New York yesterday Futures gave way 6 points and to-day are again 3 points lower at 9·55 cents for May delivery as against 9 9-16 cents for spot Cotton. The dulness and easier tendency apparent during the past two days is probably attributable more to the continued liberal scale of the receipts at the American ports than anything else. For the week it will be perceived that there has been a gain of 20,000 bales as compared with the corresponding week of last year, and the total to date is now 121,000 bales over the same period of last season. This scarcely accords with an enventual outturn under 6½ millions and unless a decided falling off is apparent in the figures at an early date we may look for public opinion beginning to favour larger crop estimates again. In the usual weekly statistical figures from Liverpool there is no unusual development to notice. The visible supply for all Europe has only increased by 20,000 bales on the week, but the Liverpool stock has gained 56,000 bales and the shipments from the States to that port still continue on about a par with those to the Continent. This is unquestionably a weak feature in the position, as any firmness which may rise from minimum supplies on the Continent will be more than counterbalanced by the depression likely to ensue from an undue pressure of stocks at the dominating market.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Week's receipts	159,000	139,000	135,000
„ exports to U. K.	92,000	76,000	108,000
„ „ Cont.	95,000	68,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,862,000	3,741,000	3,801,800
„ exports to U. K. „	1,497,000	1,155,200	1,437,000
„ „ Cont. „	988,000	1,016,900	998,400
„ Stock in the Ports"	1,050,000	1,104,000	980,000
Saturday's receipts	20,000	21,000	23,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Total supply of all kinds	3,280,000	3,090,920	3,207,620
„ „ Surats	238,000	152,190	327,920

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	728,000	595,330	698,460
„ London	13,000	19,000	45,000
American Afloat	290,000	216,000	310,000
East Indian „	18,000	15,000	29,000
	1,049,000	845,330	1,082,460
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5d.	5 15-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4d.	4 3-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	13-16d.	1 5-16d.

COTTON here to-day has been very dull and quite devoid of change in prices. Only a most limited business has been done confined chiefly to ready lots of Oomras and Bengals, and neither buyers nor sellers seem disposed to operate freely.

WHEAT is quieter and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance for future delivery. Ready stuff is still in request owing to its scarcity, but shippers are less inclined to pay full prices than they were a short time ago.

SEEDS are devoid of special change, and but a limited business is being done in them at the moment.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,165	bales.
Wheat	43,504	cwts.
Linseed	7,438	„
Rapeseed	1,123	„
Gingelly	12,656	„

FREIGHTS exhibit no quotable change. A large business was none for Antwerp yesterday February loading at 20s. 6d. and to-day engagements have been made for this month at £1.

EXCHANGE :—The tone of the market has been firmness has been confined to the tone alone, the actual extent of business done having been small. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 27-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-16d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 3-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·90½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak with a most restricted demand. Fours are down to Rs. 97 for Cash and Fours and a half are nominal at Rs. 100⅞.

SHARES have been slack and inanimate. Spinning and Weaving Mill retain previous values, and in the case of Jewraz Balloo, Manockjee Petit and People of India are Rs. 5 dearer. Other Companies are quite unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	63,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,330	250½		5 pct.	110xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	380
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	631
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	885
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	..	..	...	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	162½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		875
Hinganghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	50	Rs. 2	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,435
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,135
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	500	1000	1,000	Rs. 12½	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		635
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,225
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25		187
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	420½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	72½
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		280
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	805
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	545
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500		80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	885
Ripon	641	1,000	,00	Rs. 60	890
Sassoon S. & W. Co	1,500	1,000	00		1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	705
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	240
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	480
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	260
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	115
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12)	1225xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	605

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	178 128
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	148
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	112
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue	500		37	2-3p.c	16
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	570
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	118
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 15	2,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	3¾	645
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	6 p.c.	104¼
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	..	100
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	12
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	16¼
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	255	255	...	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	75
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,00	1,000	Rs. 8	300
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		102
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	--	55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		78
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Re.	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100		185x
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	Rs.	100
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 c.	195

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Inchgarvi, 1,728 tons, sailed yesterday under Captain W. Sanders with a general cargo for Liverpool.

THE Italian steamer Archimede, 1,844 tons, Captain O. Canepa, sailed yesterday morning for Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Chupra, Captain J. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Hiate Fateh Islam, 90 tons, sailed under a Nakoda yesterday for Mozambique and Quiliman with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE ship Greystoke Castle, 1,830 tons, Captain A. J. Clemence, having cleared from Penarth on the 28th of August last, arrived in Bombay on Friday evening. She has brought a cargo of coals from Penarth.

THE s. s. Romania, 2,207 tons, Captain J. Harris, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, laden and carrying the following passangers :—Mr. Wharton, Mr. C. Chatfield, Mr. A. Riza, Mr. G. Essan and a lady and a gentleman.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, with a cargo of rice and gum from Calcutta, (Dec. 25), and pepper and coffee from Calicut and Tellichery.

THE s.s. Electra, 2,095 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, arrived in Bombay from Hongkong (Dec. 16), the day before yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain, Mrs., two Misses and Master Boswell, Mr. Cherecholl, Mr. Dordool, and 17 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE s.s. Thames, 2,131 tons, Commander W. A. Seaton, sailed for Shanghai and Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails. The following are the names of passengers on board the Thames :—Messrs. Sullivan, Budgland, Giro, Mrs. Tisdall, and child, for Sydney ; Mr. and Mrs. Legood, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Price, and Messrs. Miching, Cunningham, Parker, Ryem, Hurley, Mackenzie, and Rodgers, for Melbourne ; Rev. Macduff, Messrs. Hardwith, Harrison, Winter, Hills, Scott and Oswald, for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Archimede.	1849	C. Octave	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Khiva	1506	S. Basson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes	1890	G. Scrivener	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Atrato	2066	G. Gordon	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Putialla	..	....	G	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Amana	2131	J. Thwaite	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	W. Sanders	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba	2588	J. C. Main	M	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Bernard.	1447	R. Young	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ L. Tower	1809	G. Nelson	O	Bates Craig & Co.
„ Waverley	2022	R. Calvert	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Greystoke Castle	Clemence	Penarth, Aug. 28.
8	Hydaspes (s)	Scrivener	Shanghai, Dec. 16.
	Secundra (s)	Russell	Calcutta, Dec. 25.
	Electra (s)	Ragusin	Hongkong, Dec. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Hiate Fateh Islam	Nakoda	Mozambique, &c.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	China.
	Romania (s)	Harris	Marseilles.
	Inchgarvie (s)	Sanders	Liverpool.
	Archimede (s)	Canapa	Hongkong.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Rangoon and Moulmein.

The following vessels commenced loading on Saturday last :—Steamers Scindia, for Calcutta ; and Electra, for Trieste and Venice.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FULTON—January 5, at Belgaum, the wife of E. M. H. Fulton, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, who died shortly after birth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BART—January 3, at Bankipore, the wife of Captain Sir Henry Johnson Bart, King's Own Light Infantry, of a son.

BRYANT—January 3, at Bareilly, the wife of F Beadon Bryant, Esq, Forest Department, of a son.

COLINS—December 25, at Mount Abu, the wife of Lieutenant J K C Colins, of a daughter.

DEASE—November 19, at Bukker, the wife of P Paget Dease, of a daughter.

SETH—December 16, at Allahabad, the wife of W O Seth, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RAMA RAU—VENKATARAMIAH—January 3, at the "Hermitage," Luz, the residence of the Bride's sister, by the Rev Dr Miller, C I E, T M Rama Rau, Government Pleader, Mangalore, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev A Venkataramiah, of the Free Church Mission.

DEATHS.

BLYTH—December 24, at Moradabad, George Henry Blyth, late Survey of India, of aneurism of the heart, aged 57 years.

MEIK—December 21, accidentally drowned in the Canal near Coconada, Frank Sebastian, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel F T Meik, late 16th Lancers.

VIGOR—January 4, at Walsham Cottage, Ootacamund, Elizabeth (neé Calpham), the dearly beloved wife of Mr P Vigor.

MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposit the Bombay Gene l Post Office.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A.—60—17—Modern Realism examined—T. M. Herbert.
125—37—Goethe's Letters to Zelter—A. D. Coleridge.
157—22—The Religion of Socialism—E. B. Bax.
203—10—Fores's Sporting Notes and Sketches. Vol II.
229—18—The Story of the Nations. The Jews—J. K. Hosmer.
B.— 4—19—A. Railway Tragedy—F. Du Boisgobey.
6—20—In the Clouds C. E. Craddock.
72—12—Broad Arrows—O. Keese.
72—13—Zit and Zoe.
C.—37—17—Palæontologia Indica, Vol 4, Pt, 2. Berkley Memorial.
A.—84— 5—Construction of Roads and Streets—H. Law and K. Clark.
156—29—Conversion of Heat into Work—W. Anderson.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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MY BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED from the 12th January and will be visited periodically, the same as up-country stations.

All orders and accounts should be sent to
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N. LAZARUS.
OCULIST OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A CONVOCATION for Conferring Degrees WILL BE HELD on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5-15 p.m., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.

Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted must send in their applications to the Registrar by WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant.

By order,
P. PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5th January, 1887.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

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A GRADUATE of MEDICINE (M.B., expects to be M.D. in June next) of an English University with Excellent Testimonials, desires an APPOINTMENT either of a TEACHER of any of the Medical and allied Sciences or of a Medical or a Health Officer. Apply to "M.B.," care of this Paper.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1887.

THE Indian Church Directory, which has lately been published at Calcutta by the local branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is a handbook that will doubtless prove to be of no small professional utility. But so far as it exhibits the scope and the nature of the work of the Church of England in this country it possesses a much wider interest. Some such book as this, indeed, was necessary to convey an accurate idea of the work that the English Church is doing in this country. The Church of England may be in India, as elsewhere, a city set upon a hill ; but the city is small and the hill is not high, and it is only by collecting from the wide area over which its agencies are spread such facts as the compilers of this handbook have brought together that a just idea of the dimensions of its work can be found. It may be well to remember at the outset that an "Indian Church Directory" does not necessarily set forth the outlines of the so-called Ecclesiastical Establishment in India. We are reminded by a Pariamentary return which was laid before Parliament a few years ago that the Indian Ecclesiastical Department divides the grants allotted to it between the clergy of the Church of England, those of the Church of Scotland, and those of the Church of Rome, the last named in the year reported as receiving nearly sixty-eight thousand pounds out of a total expenditure of £208,000. Evidently then it is not a State Church, in the sense in which the term is employed in our polemics at home, whose dimensions are laid down in the Calcutta handbook, but an organization which shares with other bodies in scarcely a superabundant proportion the provision which the Government of India makes for the spiritual necessities of its military and civil servants of various religious denominations. It is certain moreover, that helpful—possibly indispensable—though the support of the State may be to the ministrations of the Church of England in many parts of the country, a large and growing work is being conducted in India in her name and by her members which is entirely independent of official help and countenance. Nothing is more familiar in the controversy concerning ecclesiastical establishments at home than the proposition that a religious corporation, as soon as it becomes dependent for its temporalities upon the secular power, becomes less spontaneous in its activities and perceptibly less zealous in good works. That is a proposition which there is no present need to discuss in India ; but a survey of the field in which the English Church is carrying on its work in this country hardly supports it. We begin with the fact that it was not until the Ecclesiastical Department had attained the fuller proportions given to it in the Charter of 1813 that the Church of England practically recognized that it had any missionary obligations in India. The missionary work began coincidently with the establishment of a Bishopric in Calcutta and of archdeaconries in each of the Presidencies. The voluntary, unofficial work of the Church Missionary Society began contemporaneously with the labours of the official episcopate, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel came unbidden and unaided by the State about ten years later. Generally speaking it would seem to be a fair estimate of the methods of religious energy in connection with the Church of England in this country to say that at least as much has been spontaneously done by its members in the cause of charity and education and of the moral advancement of the people around them as has been done by the direct agency of the Ecclesiastical Department. Unofficial and spontaneous action has energetically supplemented the work of official agency, serving probably as a better justification for it than any that could be based upon grounds of policy, and discouraging in some degree the popular notion that intimate association with the State necessarily checks the course of charity and good works.

Let us take, for instance, the Diocese of Bombay. Here the Ecclesiastical Establishment, if the term may be used, comprises twenty-five clergy, whose periods of service range from twenty-three years down to about as many days. It might be permissible to regard these as the nucleus of much of the religious and charitable work that is carried on in the Presidency under the auspices of the Church of England, for there are many agencies of this kind which would scarcely have come into existence but for the unofficial enterprise of the official clergy and the congregations whom they have drawn around them, and some of which might with difficulty survive any large change in the present relations between the Government and the Church of England. We should not include the two greater missionary societies amongst these, for their resources are almost entirely provided from the zeal of Churchmen in England, though they doubtless derive valuable help from the diocesan committees in Bombay. The two societies, however, maintain a staff of clergy equal in numbers to that which is supported by the Ecclesiastical Department, while the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have in addition twenty lay missionaries, for the most part natives. The educational work that is carried on amongst the poorer Europeans and Eurasians is dependent much more largely upon the liberality of local Churchmen. The work of the Diocesan Board of Education is a noteworthy example of this. It exists, we are told, in order to subsidise schools which are to a large extent self-supporting, the Board in such cases acting a part similar to that often filled by the trustees of Endowment Funds in England. To this Board the European community owe much of the efficiency of the schools in connection with the Church of England in Bombay and other towns in the Presidency. In Bombay these include the Cathedral High Schools, the High Schools at St. Peter's, Mazagon, the Education Society's Schools at Byculla, the Indo-British Institution, the Frere Fletcher School, and the Robert Money Institution. Other schools in the diocese subject to episcopal visitation are the High School at Panchgani, which promises to relieve many European parents of moderate means of the cost of sending children to England to be educated ; the Victoria High School, the Bishop's High School, and St. Mary's High School, at Poona. These represent an amount of educational enterprise on the part of the Church of the Presidency scarcely consistent with the belief that State help checks self-help. A good deal of pastoral work of a kind especially suited to the shifting and scattered portion of the European population seems also to be carried on in the Presidency town and in the mofussil. A mission to seamen, with a church and a Seamen's Institute attached, is conducted under the auspices of a Society of which the Bishop is President ; while the Additional Clergy Society provides clerical ministrations for the increasing centres of European aud Anglo-Indian life in the diocese, especially for the various employés scattered along the railways. Here, and at Poona, the religious communities whose formation is one of the more striking incidents of the Ecclesiastical History of England in recent years, have participated largely and devotedly in charitable and educational work. The "plain living and high thinking" of the Cowley Fathers in their house at Oxford, transplanted to the soil of India, has borne abundant fruit. It is not possible to take statistical measure of their work ; but the vigorous parochial life which is shown in St. Peter's, Mazagon, with its church and schools and missionary enterprise, and the work conducted by the clergy of the same religious order in Poona, who have a church, schools, orphanages and industrial missions under their care, have been a conspicuous adjunct to the official ecclesiastical organization. Side by side with the Cowley Fathers are the Sisterhoods of All Saints and St. Mary's, the one with its head-quarters in Margaret Street, London, and the other at Wantage, in Berkshire. The All Saints Sisters have given valuable help in nursing at the European General and the Jamsetji Hospitals, and the testimony which the Surgeon-General has in his two latest reports borne to the excellence of their work is endorsed by all who have had an opportunity of judging of the nursing arrangements in the two hospitals since they have been put under the charge of the Sisters. At Poona the St. Mary's Sisters are working with the zeal which has won for their labours in England in penitentiaries, schools, and hospitals, the praise of all who have seen it. They conduct the Diocesan High School for girls, an orphanage for native girls, and a boarding school for higher caste girls, besides carrying on a zenana mission. In all this there is enough to show that the official organization of the Church of England in this Presidency, whether the direct results of its labours are great or small, and whether or not it gives an adequate return for the outlay which is made upon it, is a centre around which a wide variety of religious, charitable, and educational works are maintained. These voluntary enterprises may in great part be reckoned amongst the indirect results of the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and it would be fair to take them into account in any attempt to estimate the services which the establishment renders to the community for whose benefit it was designed.

What is true of Western India is presumably true of other Presidencies and of other dioceses. The statistics relating to Calcutta show, so far as statistics can show, a considerable amount of extra-official activity in Church work. In that diocese, the labours of the fifty-seven clergy are supplemented by a large number of voluntary agencies. The Church Missionary Society is represented there by sixty-eight clergy, of whom twelve are natives, and the S. P. G. by twenty-four, of whom ten are natives, besides fourteen native pastors in the mission in Chota Nagpur. There too, as in the Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, and Lahore dioceses, an Additional Clergy Society provides for the wants of stations unsupplied with Government chaplains ; the Oxford Mission is labouring amongst the educated classes in the city of Calcutta, and thirty-five lay helpers are engaged in various forms of evangelistic work. A Diocesan Council, with four Boards for Church extension, finance, education and missions, respectively, serves as a central organization for all these enterprises, and it is a noteworthy fact that the lay members considerably outnumber the clerical. In Madras the most conspicuous feature revealed by the returns in the Directory is the relative importance of the missionary work which is conducted outside the official organization. The Dravidian races of Southern India have always been more susceptible to missionary influences than the Aryan stock who predominate in other parts of the peninsula, hence the two missionary prelates, Bishops Caldwell and Sargent, with forty-four native clergy working under the former and nearly a hundred working under the latter, are able to give statistical illustrations of the results of their works which their fellow-labourers elsewhere in India are not yet able to show. Bishop Caldwell's 1,883 confirmations in the year, and Bishop Sargent's 1,542 will stimulate the faith and the generosity of the supporters in England of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and of the Church Missionary Society under whose respective auspices they are working. The ecclesiastical organization in the diocese of Rangoon is on a much smaller scale than in other dioceses, and there is so much the more room for the labours of self-sacrificing auxiliaries. The Bishop and his small staff of seven clergy make no serious demands upon the resources of a fairly prosperous province, and much more is doubtless being spent in independent religious work than the Ecclesiastical Department has to allot for Burma. The Additional Clergy Society do their best to supplement the labours of the station chaplains, and the educational work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been an important factor in the intellectual development of young Burma. In all these enterprises there is, of course, a wide departure from the ideal which the Government of India seemed to have in view when a few months ago they asked for a return of the average attendance of Government servants at Church, strictly confining the return to "the civil and military servants of the Queen." The departure, however, is in the right direction, and it will not by any means detract from the credit of the Ecclesiastical Establishment if if should be admitted that it has been either the cause or the auxiliary of many moral, charitable, and educational enterprises lying outside the range of its statutory obligations.

IT has been a frequent complaint that the administration of the Telegraph Department is carried on in a manner that shows but scant regard for the convenience of the public. However that may be, Mr. Leppoc Capel, the Director-General, is able to show financial results which, in these days of a depreciated rupee and straitened means, must be a source of comfort and joy to Sir Auckland Colvin. The Telegraph Department is still comparatively speaking in the infant stage of its existence, but it is gradually extending its ramifications into the most distant corners of the Empire, and bringing the whole country within the scope of its operations. The fact that the profits have increased from something over eleven lakhs and a half in 1884-85 to close upon fourteen lakhs in 1885, being equivalent to 3·89 per cent. on the capital expenditure, is an indication of the growth of the telegraph in India. With the extension of the system, these results, satisfactory as they are, must continue to improve. Last year much was done to bring the advantages of the telegraph more to the knowledge of the people by extending the lines and opening new offices in the centres of native trades and industries. The new lines opened during the year exceeded six and a half thousand miles in extent, while 176 new stations were established, making the total number open on the 31st March last 2,211. The majority of the new offices are situated in Bengal and Burma, only five of them being in the Bombay Presidency, namely, Alibag, Gogha, Jamnagar, Mahuva and Pen. The new offices do not include those which were opened temporarily in connection with the Viceroy's tour in Rajputana and the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. The military operations in Burma necessitated the establishment of twenty-three new stations, a number which has been considerably increased during the current year. A new route via Myawaddy to Siam was opened out before the close of the year, but was not immediately made available to the public, as the lines in Siam were not then in a complete state. The message revenue increased by between thirteen and fourteen per cent., but this increase is in some measure due to increased operations on the part of Government caused by the events on the Afghan Frontier and the expedition which resulted in the overthrow of Theebaw and the annexation of his dominions. Apart from these circumstances, however, there was a very satisfactory increase in the revenue from the inland private traffic, while the receipts from private foreign telegrams, on the other hand, fell off, notwithstanding an increase in the number of messages, owing to the decreasing value of the rupee. The number of admitted complaints was 432, of which 170 were on account of non-delivery, 97 on account of delay and 145 on account of error. These complaints, numerous though they be, give but an imperfect idea of the annoyance and inconvenience caused by the vagaries of the telegraph, and though it must be admitted that the difficulties are sometimes formidable, the interests of the public should be more closely studied by the abrogation of vexatious regulations and by attempting to secure a higher state of efficiency in the subordinate ranks.

COLONEL WELDON'S report upon the fire at the People's Park, Madras, satisfactorily disposes of the theory that the catastrophe was caused by incendiaries, although so influential a resident as Dr. Miller, of the Christian College, seems to adhere to the belief that the fire was deliberately caused. Dr. Miller's is the only direct evidence which seems to point to foul play ; but he only saw a man in an attitude which at the time he did not deem suspicious, and which appeared to him suspicious only after the fire. He saw a man stooping over a lamp, but he is unable to say that this was at the spot at which the second fire broke out, and it is scarcely upon guesses such as this that we can come to a conclusion so shocking as that four hundred and five people owe their deaths to incendiarism. Panic played its usually fatal part, and a terror-stricken crowd fell victims to flames which would have devoured nothing but a few booths had the crowd kept their heads. The moral of the incident will doubtless be realized by the authorities at Madras and elsewhere. The first lesson is that there cannot be too many avenues of egress in any enclosure likely to be frequented by large crowds. The second is that open kerosine lamps must be absolutely prohibited in places of public resort where inflammable material abounds. The second fire is explained with a sad simplicity which makes the theory of incendiarism quite unnecessary. A panic-stricken crowd rushing amongst rows of naked kerosine lamps, mounted upon sticks breast high, would hurry on a catastrophe under any circumstances. It is a distressing thing however that so many lives should have been sacrificed in pointing so simple a moral as that.

SOME FACTS ABOUT TODDY.

THE correspondent who has been supplying us with accounts of the peculiar temperance movement in this Presidency, sends the following facts about toddy from Gujerat :—

Toddy comes from nearly every kind of palm tree, and is simply the extracted juice or sap. In these districts it is chiefly derived from the cocoanut, date, and brab palms. The cocoanut is supposed to yield the best, but is usually tapped only every second year. The fruit and flower stalk is first well bruised and then cut, and the toddy exudes freely. The same process is carried on with respect to the brab tree also. As to the date tree, an incision is deeply cut into the trunk of the tree close into the tuft of leaves at the top, from whence the juice flows. Fastened to the top, are small earthen chatties or jars to hold the liquid. These are usually emptied morning and evening. The usual yield from a brab tree is from sixty to one hundred and twenty gallons. It seems almost incredible that such a large amount of liquid should flow through the trunk of one of these trees, and that after all this has been taken away, the tree should seem to thrive as well as if it had not been touched. The fruit of the brab tree is a glutinous substance of little or no value. The date tree in this country yields no marketable fruit. The cocoanut is very valuable, even if it yields no toddy, on account of the fruit.

The men who collect the toddy are called Bundaries. The same, man, however, will not usually tap, or collect, from different kinds of trees, Besides this, each caste, if they may be called castes, has a different manner of climbing the tree. The cocoanut bundarie, for instance, has notches cut in the tree from bottom to top to assist him in his ascent. With a strap around his body and the tree he fearlessly walks up the most slender and lofty, apparently as easily as up a ladder. While in Rangoon a few years ago, we watched one climb a tree growing out of the base of the great Pagoda and leaning far over the edge, so that had he made a slip he would have fallen hundreds of feet to the bottom of a precipice. His danger almost caused our blood to chill, and for days the sight was deeply impressed on our minds. The risk was exceedingly great for the small amount of value received in the little toddy procured. The date tree climbers have no need of notches, as the cast of branches of the tree leave it sufficiently rough to hold their feet. But we have often wondered how one could possibly reach the little chattie fastened many feet high in the green top of the smooth barked brab tree. We have been in this country over ten years, and only the other day was our curiosity on this matter satisfied. It was simplicity itself, yet very curious. The bundari takes a small coil of rope, the strands of which are not much thicker than rope yarn, and makes it into a short loop of many strands. This is not more than eighteen inches long. In this loop he places his ankles. It serves to hold his feet together as he places them against the trunk of the tree. A similar loop, a little longer, he places around the tree and around each wrist. This arrangement allows him the fullest use of his hands, and enables him to firmly hold to the tree. Thus he is equiped for a journey to the top of the tallest and smoothest. As he ascends he appears least harmful, as it must usually be sweet, and also like a huge frog springing up the tree. To descend he has only to loosen his grip, and he comes sliding rapidly to bottom. His feet are worn thick and hard in great ridges. Of course their knives and other implements, and a large chattie, are fastened to a strap around their waist.

This toddy, fresh from the tree, has a sweet, pleasant, and slightly aromatic taste. It is said to be healthful and non-intoxicating. It soon ferments however, when it becomes slightly intoxicating. Most of the natives prefer the fermented toddy, but even this is so little impregnated with alcohol that it takes from a quarter to half a gallon to make a man top-heavy. If it were not for the formation of an appetite, that toddy cannot satisfy, and the waste of money in its use, there could be little said against it ; but these are sufficient reasons, we think, for any people to wholly abstain from this the least harmful of intoxicants.

There are two kinds of licences on toddy. First, the "Annual Tree-foot Licence." This varies in different talukas from Rs. 2 for *each tree* in Surat Rs. 7-8 in Dahnu, Rs. 10 in Bombay and Mahim, Rs. 13 in Bassein, and Rs. 16 in Salsette, &c. The holder of this licence is allowed to sell only at the foot of a tree, and can have but ten trees. This licence is supposed to be given to those who need the toddy for household purposes, and he is supposed to sell only what he does not thus use. Government also fixe a maximum rate above which it cannot be sold. This varies also in different talukas. In Bassein it is 4 annas per gallon. These toddy vendors realize from 15 to 20 per cent. above their cost. No accounts are rendered to Government. Hence this is the least troublesome way of disposing it. The other kind of licence is the "Shop Licence." In addition to the "tree-foot licence," the shop vendor is required to pay an "annual shop license," which varies, but he is allowed as many trees as he chooses to pay for. He must keep correct records of all the toddy he sells, so that daily accounts may be rendered to Government. It is said that the shop vendor often adulterates the toddy with sugar and water ; this can easily be done without detection. We are very sure they cheat in measure, though their cups are carefully tested and marked by inspectors. We found one of these shops in the jungles at a place where three roads meet. We watched the man deal out measure after measure for some time. We do not believe he gave a full measure the whole time. He had a dexterous way of dipping and quickly pouring out. He was however very careful that the pice was put into his hand each time before he gave the toddy, Since this movement against spirits has risen, the toddy vendors are having a profitable time. Though the *daru* vendors may loose, the toddy vendors are reaping a good harvest. It is said that after ten o'clock in the morning in Bassein no toddy can be procured, so great is the demand. Though the native Christians, Roman Catholics, of Basesin have all ceased to drink country spirits, they are going in for Mauritius rum.

Daru, the common native liquor, is made from the distilled sour juice of the palm tree, and from the half decomposed fermented mowra flower. These spirits are of different strengths. *Bewra* is 25 degrees under proof, or 75 per cent pure alcohol ; *Rashi* is 60 degrees under proof, or 40 per cent pure alcohol. The right of manufacture and sale is farmed out usually to Gaoud Brahmins and Parsees, who guarantee a lump sum to Government, this being the sum of the highest bidder at the public auction, as revenue, and then they make all they can out of their bargain, Government however fixes a maximum rate per gallon. The tax on spirits varies in different talukas from 13 annas to Rs. 2 per gallon. The prime cost is very little. Rum can be made from the refuse of sugar refineries for about six pice per gallon. *Daru* from toddy and mowra flowers for about three annas per gallon, perhaps much less, so that if it were not for the heavy duty the country would be literally flooded with the awful stuff. As it is we find the people of these districts very much addicted to its use. They have at hand a liquor according to desire or appetite, from the sweet healthful fresh juice of the palm tree, to the strong unwholesome, poisonous, alcoholic bewra, 75 per cent. pure spirits. No wonder that it is maddening in its effects. No wonder the people are poor, wretched and vile. Any people who drinks such stuff as a beverage will become so.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. CARTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice the account you give in your issue of the 6th instant of the sad accident which led to the death of Lieut. Carter of the 28th Regt., N. I., while travelling from Bombay to Baroda. Permit me to contradict one statement of the account given. I was not travelling in the compartment reserved or the mail train for Major Melliss and others.—Yours, &c.,

F. A. H. ELLIOT.

Baroda, Jan. 7.

AN UNACCOMPLISHED PROJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The work of constructing a branch road in connection with the Bombay Ghodbandar Road at Malad, in Salsette, was sanctioned in the year 1885, and the surveys were soon immediately completed. The work has not, however, up to now been commenced. The people have contributed very handsomely towards that road, and have further promised to make free grants of land for the purpose. Will the engineering authorities be up and doing ?—Yours, &c.,

F. G.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENGLISH CABINET.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

It has been settled that the Marquis of Salisbury should take up the portfolio of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs owing to the resignation of the Earl of Iddesleigh.

THE HOME RULE SCHEME.

The *Daily News*, in its issue this morning, denies that Mr. Gladstone is disposed to modify his Home Rule scheme for Ireland in order to conciliate the Liberals.

THE TRIAL OF NATIONALISTS.

The trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris, Sheehy, Redmond and Crilly for conspiracy is proceeding at Dublin.

General Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have given evidence in support of the charge of conspiracy against the accused.

THE BULGARIAN DELEGATES.

The Bulgarian Delegates have left for Paris.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, JAN. 7.

A Circular Note issued by the Bulgarian Regents refutes the charges and the conclusions arrived at by the Note of M. de Giers.

The Regents declare that the Bulgarians are resolved to defend their rights of autonomy.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BERLIN, JAN. 7.

The Emperor William has written a letter thanking the Red Cross Societies for their solicitude in the cause of the wounded and suffering during war. His Imperial Majesty concludes the letter by saying that he hopes the efforts he is making to maintain peace for Germany will not be in vain.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria will make a long tour shortly, and will include Egypt in his travels, the object being to put an end to the reports current concerning his intention in regard to Bulgaria.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 8.

Sir William White, the British Ambassador here, has had a long and most cordial audience of the Sultan, who sent his New Year's wishes to Her Majesty the Queen.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 8.

From Mogouk the reports show that the civil negociations have failed to bring the Tsawbum of Maimboung to terms. General Stewart proposes active operations. Supplies are difficult to obtain.

On January 3rd, Generals Lockhart and Anderson effected a meeting at Kywegon.

Captain Elliott has surprised a dacoit village, capturing the Mehtila Thugyi and others.

On January 6th, Colonel Gatacre surprised the village of Teikzein, and captured three Bohs and some firearms.

The Shwebo district is reported to be perfectly safe and quiet.

On January 5th, Colonel Sheaman's Shan expedition established a post at Pyingaung, 21 miles west of Hlindet; there was no opposition.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 7.

Prince Po Shin, son of the late Ainyshay Min, elder brother of the Myintzen Prince, and cousin of Theebaw, died last night of pleurisy. On Theebaw's accession he was imprisoned and so cruelly ill-treated that his constitution was completely undermined. Sir Charles Bernard rescued him last January, and he has since been supported by Government at St. John's College, S. P. G. Notwithstanding every care he died at his mother's house in Rangoon, where he was spending the holidays.

JAN. 8.

Mr. Gladstone, Deputy Commissioner of Ningyan is doing well. His leg has been set and he is carrying on the current duties.

Sir Frederick Roberts leaves Mandalay, accompanied by General White, on the 11th for the Ruby Mines, *via* Kyannhyat. He expects to return on the 20th.

RANGOON, JAN. 9.

The *Rangoon Gazette* publishes an interesting article on Burman Railways, the earnings of which are rapidly increasing, especially the Toungoo section, which has exceeded expectations. In 1885 the two lines earned 21 lakhs; and in 1886, 27 lakhs. The estimate for 1887 is 29 lakhs, with expenses 17 lakhs, which is ample to pay full four per cent. interest on total capital. Considering that the Toungoo section is only 18 months open, this result is most satisfactory, and is an happy augury for the Mandalay extension. Mr. Molesworth, after travelling over the whole line from Toungoo to Mandalay, expressed himself both surprised and satisfied at the easiness of the country for railway construction, and predicts a splendid future. He urges that bank and other works should be commenced instantly throughout the whole length, and reports that if energy is displayed the line should be open to Mandalay by July 1888. The Government of India agreed with Mr. Molesworth's proposals. The *Rangoon Gazette* understands that the forthcoming Administration Report will throw a curious light on the so-called provincial contract.

Notwithstanding dacoities and bad trade, cultivation extends and revenue comes in regularly. During the last official year, however, Imperial receipts increased 9½ lakhs, while provincial receipts decreased four lakhs. But Imperial surplus increased from 90 to 105 lakhs. With such a grossly one-sided contract, against which strong protest was raised when its terms were settled, no wonder we hear that Burma is poor, that the Local Government is unable to pay its way, and that Public Works expenditure have been cut down to one-third of the previous amount.

RANGOON, JAN. 9.

Colonel Protheroe, Colonel Pole-Carew, and Major Hamilton also accompany General Roberts to the Ruby Mines. They will be away about ten days. While at the Mines, General Roberts will decide the strength of the garrison necessary for the district, and select a site for the Sanitarium. He will probably leave Burma in the first week in February.

A large destructive fire occurred at Mandalay yesterday. A strong breeze caused the flames to spread rapidly. 400 houses were burned. It was accidental.

General Lockhart sends favourable reports from the Yemethen and Shwebo districts, which are now rapidly quieting down.

Mr. Burgess is still absent at Wuntho.

Sir Chales Bernard returns to Mandalay to-morrow.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JAN. 9.

The Tennasserim arrived in Kurrachee harbour at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Erskine, Commissioner of Sind, who accompanies the Governor throughout the tour, met their Excellencies on board the vessel at the mooring at Merewether Pier.

The Governor's party landed at four, proceeding by special train to Macleod Street Station, where the chief civil and military officers were assembled.

The Municipality presented an address, drawing attention to public works and educational grants. The past year had seen a serious falling off in the export trade of the port, mainly attributable to continued working of the Rewari-Ferozepur line in opposition to the North-Western railway system. The Municipality submitted that every effort should be made to restore Kurrachee to the position, to which its geographical position entitles it.

His Excellency warmly congratulated the deputation on the results of local self-government. No subject, he said, had been more in his thoughts since coming to the Presidency than the development of Karrachee Harbour. He promised to discuss with Mr. Fanshawe the question of a daily mail service with Bombay.

To-night their Excellencies leave for Shikarpur.

THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 9.

On Friday, the Maharaja of Travancore presented the Hon. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., Dewan, with a handsome gold salver, in recognition of distinguished services rendered by him to the State.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE PEOPLE'S PARK.

The death roll in connection with the fire increases. Mr. Waller, of Madras, died last night from the effects of the injuries. The coroner's action in securing the verdict of the jury, after taking so little evidence, places the police in a false position. Their reputation is involved in the matter, and now they have to make a full enquiry into the whole subject, uncontrolled or instructed by any independent person, such as the coroner. Many offers of pecuniary help have been received here, but a large amount will not be required.

CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

At the Convocation held at the Calcutta University yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Hunter delivered the usual address.

The Viceroy, after congratulating the University on its eminent position among Indian institutions in 1882, said: When my illustrious predecessor addressed you as Chancellor, he called attention to the fact that this University had been in existence for a period of a quarter of a century, and referred with satisfaction to the admirable results which had been produced in these provinces subject to its influence. Since then a good deal has occurred—a Government Commission was appointed for the purpose of examining the position of education throughout all India, and it laid down those lines upon which I believe education is destined most successfully and safely to proceed. At the same time, Lord Ripon expressed the hope that side by side with the Government system of education there should spring up through the medium of local effort, free and independent educational institutions, characterised by greater variety and spontaneity. Before the Commission had reported various circumstances had occurred to prove that the wise words of your late Chancellor had not fallen upon barren ground, and there is nothing which has given me greater pleasure than to observe with what remarkable energy and illimitable liberality independent and local efforts on behalf of education have been prosecuted throughout the country. (Cheers.) But the secret of all progress is untiring and unceasing effort, and I trust therefore that I shall not be considered to ignore or overlook the past if I express the hope that not only those efforts will be continued, but that this University will go still further afield, and will eventually proceed to cultivate ground which hitherto has been only imperfectly tilled. You, gentlemen, as representatives of the enlightenment of modern India, are not only bound to direct the efforts of your fellow-countrymen towards the study of Literature, of Law, and of Medicine, but it is also incumbent upon you to turn your attention to the development of those scientific pursuits upon which the material prosperity of every nation so much depends, and which are such essential characteristics of the civilization which is being so rapidly assimilated by the people of this country. (Cheers.) I have learned with satisfaction that the changes which after due deliberation have been introduced into the courses of this University have amply fulfilled all expectations. Those changes have all been in the direction of greater thoroughness: that is entirely as it should be. Thoroughness ought to be the watch-word inscribed over the doors of every temple of learning, for, believe me, that although pedantry may be excused in such an institution as this, or anything approaching it, dilettantism can only be regarded as the sign of iretrievable deterioration. Consequently, I again repeat to you, that whatever else you do, be careful that your system is thorough. That it has now become so is, I believe, admitted; and it is a source of pride to all of us to know that those gentlemen who have passed before me to-day are able to go away with the conviction that they have received a sound and thorough education, and that they have won their diplomas by dint of untiring industry and application. (Cheers.) But however thorough may be your system, it is also desirable in a certain sense that it should be catholic, and in a certain sense extensive; and I am glad to think that under the auspices of this Convocation favourable conditions have been created for the promotion of female education. (Cheers.) It must have given us all the greatest pleasure to see those two ladies approach the Vice-Chancellor and receive at his hands their diplomas, which they may justly regard as a source of honour to themselves and to everyone connected with them. (Cheers.) I now call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation. (Loud cheers.)

The *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of the following to be Fellows of the Calcutta University:—Most Rev. Dr. Goethals, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, Raja Amir Hassan, Mr. J. Westland, C.S., Colonel Luard, Major C. W. Harrison, Surg.-Major Scully, Mr. J. F. Spring, Mr. T. C. Lewis (Lahore), Raja Lackman Singh, the Very Rev. A. Bent, the Rev W. Johnson, Dr. Ram Khan Darkar, Mr. A. C. Edwards, Brahma Mallik Rajendra Ghose, Mr. Mr. A. F. Abdur, Mr. Ranman B. Mittra, Mr. Ch. Nath Ghose, and Manhi Z. Ahmad.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery arrived here yesterday. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lady Alice Montague left for Benares. Colonel Trevor, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, retires on the 19th of February, and proceeds to England the day following.

THE BURMA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The following appointments have been made to the Burma Field Force:—Captain Jenkinson, Derbyshire Regiment; Captain Massey, Gloucestershire Regiment; Captain Wood, Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant Burton, 17th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant Luard, Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant Wathen, Leinster Regiment; and Lieutenant Stewart, Dublin Fusiliers.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The following are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

Lieutenants Poingdestre Schofield Carpendale and Guy Cecil Beadon.

The following have been granted leave:—

Colonel Hunter, Commissary of Ordnance, for two years.

Lieutenant Mardell, Bombay Staff Corps, for one year.

The following have been granted leave out of India:—

Colonel Gerald, Central India Horse, for one year.

Captain Stockley, 16th Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

Captain Blyth, 10th Bengal Cavalry, for one year.

The following have been granted extensions of furlough:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, for 45 days.

Lieutenant Renney, R.A., for 90 days.

Surgeon-Major H. B. Purvis, for six months.

Sub-Conductor Manley, for three months.

PROMOTIONS.

The following to be Colonels in the Army:—

Lieut.-Colonel Charles, Grant, Bombay Cavalry.

Lieut.-Colonel Furlong, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel Reeves, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Lieut.-Colonel:—

Major Harrison, General List.

To be Captains:—

Lieutenant Theodore Paul.

Lieutenant Willoughby Taylor.

INCREASE OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Orders are being issued for the augmentation of a third squadron of the cavalry of the Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force. This increase was sanctioned some time ago, but has been deferred for financial reasons. The squadron will be raised after the 1st of April.

ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS FROM CUSTODY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 9.

Thirteen Burmese prisoners, in charge of Mr. Rae, for Yerrowda, arrived at Dhond early on the morning of the 7th January. They were given food and then shunted to a siding awaiting the mail under a guard, yet two managed to escape. Their escape was not reported till the arrival of the train at Poona. Mr. Rae returned immediately, and the prisoners were captured at Bore Bel yesterday evening by the District Police, who refused to hand them over to Mr. Rae. No blame attaches to this officer but the guard, who neglected to report the escape of the prisoners immediately. They are expected here by to-night's mail.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. M.'s. TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 6.

Her Majesty's troopship Jumna left here for Bombay to-day.

H. M.'s. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

SUEZ, JAN. 7.

The Transport Crocodile, outward bound for Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71¼
4½ per cent. do.	74½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	46¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	51,000	bales.
" " " Surats	6,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	138,000	"
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	728,000	"
" " Surats	69,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	13,000	"

Arrival—Inchborwa.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 8th.

10 p.m.	72·5

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

6 a.m.	65·6
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	77·2

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Public Service Commission, consisting of Mr. T. H. Stewart, the Hon Kazi Shabudin, and Mr. Ramasawmy Moodeliar, met at the Bombay Secretariat on Saturday last, to make the preliminary arrangements for the sittings of the Commission here. The examination of witnesses commences on Wednesday.

THE public meeting called by the Bombay Presidency Association to record a vote of thanks to the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, which was advertised to be held to-day, has been postponed till the 17th instant.

IT is announced that Mr. John Bocarro, head assistant to the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency, will shortly retire after a service of nearly 43 years in the Educational Department. Mr. Bocarro entered the service of Government in 1844 as Head Clerk to the Board of Education. On the abolition of the Board's office in 1857, Mr. Bocarro's services were placed at the disposal of Mr. C. J. Erskine, C.S., the First Director of Public Instruction. He has since served under several educational chiefs, including Mr. Howard, Sir Alexander Grant, Major-General T. Waddington, the Hon. J. B. Peile, Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. Chatfield.

DURING the last quarter of 1886, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore became a life Councillor of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund by subscribing a sum of Rs. 7,500. Nine life members were also enrolled, four of them coming from Bombay, namely, the Thakore Sahib of Koth, the Desai of Patri, Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, and Syed Saheb Musa Mia Hemadali. The subscriptions received in India amounted to Rs. 4,064 and in England to £46-8.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, according to a telegram to the Allahabad paper, reports that the British Government threatens to bombard Stamboul in order to prevent a Russo-Turkish alliance.

COLONEL G. B. MALLESON, Sir A. Lyall, and Mr. J. M. Maclean are each mentioned as Mr. Bullen Smith's probable successor in the Council of the Secretary of State.

THE Sheriff of Madras has offered a reward of Rs. 500 for the discovery of the incendiaries who put the Madras People's Fair on fire.

MR. BRADFORD LESLIE, Agent of the East Indian Railway, has arrived in Calcutta by mail steamer, much benefited by his sea trip, and took over charge yesterday from Mr. Campbell, who has rejoined his appointment at Jamalpore.

MR. J. F. FERGUSSON, Official Trustee of Bengal, has been elected President, and Mr. A. Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., Vice-President, of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the current year.

THE total rainfall in Calcutta last year was 65·20 inches, the average fall for the corresponding period for the last 24 years being 65·24 inches.

IT is announced that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the making of the Nagpur-Bilaspur section of the Bombay-Bengal Railway on the broad gauge. The Southern Mahratta terms have been granted to the undertakers.

A SPECIAL loan will probably be floated for the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway, the capital required being about two millions.

A PROVINCIAL *Gazette Extraordinary*, dated Wednesday, contains the formal notification of the appointment of members to the new Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces, along with the rules for the conduct of its business.

WEDNESDAY saw the termination of the Agra and Ceylon match at Agra. The Ceylon second innings terminated for 172, Agra thus winning by one innings and ten runs.

THE official reports of affairs in Burma notice the change which came over the military operations in the disturbed districts during December. Up to the beginning of the month about, our posts were constantly being surprised by the dacoits, who, as a rule, escaped without much loss. The first half of December saw a series of small skirmishes in which our cumulative loss, especially in officers wounded, was heavy. But the last fortnight of the old year was spent almost entirely in surprises of dacoit positions, when the enemy suffered very severely, and our loss was next to nothing.

THE business before Friday's Supreme Legislative Council was of no great importance. Mr. Scoble was to introduce a Bill amending the law relating to the protection of Inventions and Designs, and Sir A. Colvin a Bill amending the Sea Customs and other allied Acts. Reports by various Select Committees were also to be presented.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds was to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for a survey of the Town of Calcutta, and move that the report be taken into consideration in order to settle the clauses of the Bill.

IT is a circumstance worth notice just now that out of seven Indian Appeals heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council during the session which closed as the last mail left London, five were from Oudh, against one from these Provinces and one from Bengal. In two of the Oudh cases the appeals were dismissed, and in the other three (consolidated into one), their Lordships, after hearing the arguments for three days, reserved judgment. The litigation in question began so far back as 1865, and bids fair to drag its slow length along for some time yet. The original plaintiff has been gathered to his fathers.

THE report of the Directors of the East Indian Railway Co., referring to the Hughli Bridge, states that the Directors have been in communication with the Secretary of State upon the subject of the access of the Company to Calcutta after the opening of the bridge. After mature consideration the Directors have resolved to waive for the present their former proposal for separate access to Calcutta by a line under their sole control, but they entertain a confident hope that they will be able to make arrangements with the Secretary of State for India for running powers over the Eastern Bengal Railway line, on terms which, they say, will allow of the development of the purpose that they have always kept in view in the construction of the bridge.

A SHOCKING raid was committed on the 6th instant by the Kamhow Kukis against a small Chin village about six miles from Tammu. Eleven heads were taken, fifteen young men and women carried off as slaves, and a number of buffaloes lifted. The village was set on fire and totally destroyed, and the raiders have retired into their mountain fastness. "These repeated raids on the part of the Kamhows," a correspondent wires, "have become intolerable, and it is evident that, unless early steps are taken to punish this tribe by despatching an expedition into their territory, it will be necessary for us to make adequate arrangements for the protection of our subjects in the Kubo Valley. It is to be hoped, however, that no troops will be quartered here during the summer, for the deadly climate of this valley will work the will of the enemy. The complete disarmament of the entire Kamhow tribe is the chief requirement to secure peace and tranquillity for the inhabitants not only of the Kubo, but also of the Southern villages of Mainpur."

The Government of India have decided to raise four thousand additional Military Police in India for service in Upper Burma. Of this force, one thousand men will be raised from the Punjab, with the recruiting centre at Amritsar; one thousand from the North-West Provinces, with the recruiting centre at Allahabad; and one thousand from Oudh, with the recruiting centre at Lucknow. The remaining thousand will be recruited in the Bombay Presidency. The native officers and non-commissioned officers will be recruited from the Army as follows:—Per force of 1,000 men, four native officers at Rs. 150 each; six native officers at Rs. 100 each; ten at Rs. 65 each; and a similar number at Rs. 50 each. Then, as to non-commissioned officers, there will be twenty at Rs. 30 each; forty at Rs. 25 each; and forty at Rs. 20 each. The engagement will be for three years, and native officers and non-commissioned officers, on appointment, will be seconded in their native regiments for this period. The following British officers have been appointed to the Punjab Police Force:—Captain W. Cook, 3rd Sikhs, to be Commandant, and Lieutenant R. Dawson, 3rd Sikhs, and Lieutenant Anderson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Assistant Commandants. With regard to the Hindustani force to be raised at Allahabad, Captain E. E. Taylor, 18th Bengal Infantry, is to be Commandant, and Lieutenant J. A. Vanrenen, 9th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant J. A. H. Woodward, 38th Bengal Infantry, are to be Assistant Commandants. The appointments as yet made to the Oudh force, to be raised at Lucknow, are Lieutenant W. Giles, 21st Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant H. B. Borradaile, 32nd Pioneers, Assistant Commandants. Commandants will receive a Staff allowance of Rs. 300, to be raised to Rs. 400 on passing in Burmese. They will be seconded for five years in their regiments. The Assistant Commandants will receive a Staff allowance of Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 250 on passing in Burmese. They will be seconded in their regiments for two years.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, C.S., Director-General of the Indian Post Office, on furlough, Mr. F. E. Younghusband, of the King's Dragoon Guards, and Mr. Harry Fulford, of the Chinese Diplomatic Service, have been visiting a part of Asia, which is almost unknown to European travellers, except perhaps to Russian officers, namely, the northern frontier of Korea. They left Mukden, the old capital of Manchuria, in May last, and travelled along the Korean frontier in the direction of Vladivostock. The most interesting incident of the journey was a visit to the Peh-tan-san or White-Crested Mountain, a conspicuous landmark on the frontier between Korea and Manchuria. Chinese geographers put the height of the White-Crested Mountain at about seven miles; but our travellers found it to be not much more than 7,500 feet above sea level. It turns out to be a recently extinct volcano; a blue pellucid lake, the Dragon Prince's lake, filling the bottom of the crater. The sides of the mountain are covered with pumice stone, to which, and not to snow, is due its appearance and name. Mr. James and his companions had an exceedingly difficult journey. For more than a hundred miles they had to march slowly over a long stretch of forest, mountain and swamp; leaving even the mules behind, and getting shelter for the night in the huts of sable hunters. From the White-Crested Mountain, the party travelled northwards to Kirin, the capital of Central Manchuria, which they reached on the 12th of August last. Thence they have gone to Northern Manchuria.

THE Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition of 1887 is to be followed by a similar commemoration at Melbourne in March, 1888. A Jubilee Ode is ready for the Adelaide enterprise. A prize was offered for the best ode, and the successful poet is a clerk in the Adelaide Survey Office.

THE Nagasaki Riot trouble between China and Japan is still unsettled, and the Chinese Commissioners have been recalled, while the Japanese Commissioners have gone back to Yokohama. It is suggested that the dispute should be referred to some foreign minister for arbitration.

TANTIA BHEEL, the Robin Hood of the Central Provinces, is a much more elusive subject than the most accomplished Burmese dacoit. His latest exploit was committed at the village of Dholgaum, in the Hurda district, where, in addition to carrying away a considerable amount of loot, he is reported to have wounded a milkman and burnt two of his huts. The Assistant Commissioner went in pursuit with a body of police, but Tantia had by then betaken himself to "fresh woods and pastures new.

THE services of Mr. E. W. Parker, District Judge, of the Punjab Commission, have been placed at the disposal of the Public Service Commission by its President, and he will join at Allahabad immediately. Mr. Parker will supervise the record of all the evidence taken—an important duty with which he had already been entrusted in respect of that taken at Lahore, the agency for which hitherto at the disposal of the Commission having proved altogether inadequate.

NEWS from Cabul confirms the fact that Mahomed Sarwar Khan, Governor of Herat, is "detained" there on a charge of misappropriating the revenue of the province he governed. Kazi Saad-ud-Din, whose Russian proclivities were shown on the Boundary Commission, has been ordered to Herat pending an inquiry into Sarwar Khan's conduct. The Kazi travels by way of Kandahar, the Hazarajat route being closed by snow. The Cabul-Kandahar route is now quite safe, the Ghilzais being still cowed by the repressive measures adopted by the Ameer.

CAPTAIN DRAKE, of the British ship Normanton, has been found guilty at Hiogo of manslaughter in leaving his ship without doing all he might have done to rescue his passengers, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The jury recorded their sense of the difficulties of the position in which the captain was placed, aggravated by the fact of the engineers having left the ship in the port life-boat, thereby diminishing the means of saving life at his command, and also by the unwillingness, if not actual resistance, offered by the Japanese passengers to the efforts made to get them out of the alleyway towards the boats. Captain Drake is further to be proceeded against for damages by the relatives of some of the deceased passengers.

THE Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st ultimo, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, after adding Rs. 50,000 to the Reserve Fund, which is now brought up to Rs. 9,75,000 (for the first half of the twelve months half a lakh was added to the Fund, so the addition for the year was one lakh). The sum of Rs. 37,023 is carried forward to the present half year. The earnings during 1886 represented no less than 10½ per cent. on the capital. In the second half the profit was Rs. 2,20,000, whilst for several years past the average profit for the corresponding six months was about Rs. 1,25,000. The Bank continued to be fortunate in its Board of Directors, and in its Secretary; and while, on the one hand, it profited largely by the dearness of money it enjoyed, on the other—thanks to judicious management—immunity from losses.

THE accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first eight months of the current financial year show that the value of merchandise imported, including Government stores, was Rs. 40,83,16,283 as compared with Rs. 35,72,48,375 for the same period of 1885. The value of the merchandise exported was Rs. 55,29,53,828, as against Rs. 50,58,19,115. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 6,92,97,956, as against Rs. 10,12,41,462, and that of treasure exported, Rs. 1,45,90,881 as againt Rs. 72,73,180. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 1,64,12,492, as against Rs. 1,48,10,190, and that of export duty collected Rs. 33,29,219, as against Rs. 37,76,074. The increase in both imports and exports was fairly general, there being few articles on which there is a decrease.

Apropos of the idea favoured by some leading witnesses before the Public Service Commission that the subsisting Subordinate Judges would make superior District Judges, the *Pioneer* gives the following sample of their work. The trial was of an ordinarily simple character, the action being for the recovery of a debt on a promissory note executed jointly and severally by three European gentlemen, one of whom was a certain Dr. L. The last-named denied liability, pleading that he had had no consideration. This issue was discussed by the learned Sub-Judge as follows:—

> Certainly Dr. L. is a convert, but very mild, meek, humble, and a true Christian, devoting the greater part of his time in serving his patient and in his other religious purposes. These are the things for which he commands the respect of the whole European and Native gentry in this station. Whatever he has said I believe it to be true. It is very true that on one or two occasions, owing to human frailties, he was tempted away in consequence of his intimate connection with some unprincipled persons, and entangled himself in monetary dealings. But this is customary with almost everybody: even the most religious persons are led away for money. But I do not consider him that he ever personally and wilfully committed a deed which would savour of unfairness. He is a very simple-minded man, and so he can easily fall into tricks which his unprincipled associates lay open for him. Dr. L., though subjected to considerable disgrace in cross-examination, yet he remained firm to be led away. The notice of all these awkward things was taken by me *in loco*.

On these notable grounds the plaintiff's claim against Dr. L. was dismissed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers have been detailed for special service in Upper Burma:—Captain G. S. C. Jenkinson, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; Lieutenant C. J. Mackenzie, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant Luard, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment; all from Bengal, and Captain Wood, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, from Bombay.

BRIGADE SURGEON LANDALE, Medical Staff, who has been transferred to the Bengal establishment in anticipation of promotion to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, has been appointed to the Administrative Medical Charge of the Sirhind Division.

OWING to the greater wear and tear of horseflesh incurred in the Cavalry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, from the severer nature of the outpost patrolling duties they have to perform, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief so far relaxed the rules for "purchase by Committee" in their case, as to allow of actual casualties being replaced by Commanding Officers by purchases made in their own district; provided that district does not come under the operations of the Remount Committee, in which case the concession is only granted for the period the Remount Committee operations are suspended, *viz.*, during the hot weather months. It will perhaps be found necessary to sanction a similar relaxation of the rules in the case of Bengal Cavalry Regiments. Commanding Officers are beginning to complain that the new system, however admirable in theory, does not provide them with horses.

PRIVATE JOHN COOPER, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, was tried by General Court Martial at Secunderabad, last month. (1) for absenting himself without leave; (2) for striking with his clenched fist Colour-Sergeant James Wilson; (3) for seizing a book, rushing towards Lieutenant Savile, and attempting to strike him; and (4) using disloyal words towards the Queen when taken before Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, and declaring himself to be a Fenian. Private Cooper has been found guilty of all the charges, and sentenced to penal servitude for a term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy. The sentence has been confirmed.

MUSKETRY.

AN interesting rifle match took place simultaneously at Allahabad and Jubbulpore on the 4th instant between the General Officer Commanding the Allahabad Division, and the General Officer Commanding the Saugor District, each with five officers of their respective commands. The conditions were as follows:—Rifle regulation M. H.; distances 200, 500 and 800 yards; seven shots at each distance; Wimbledon targets, under Bengal Presidency Rifle Association rules. The Jubbulpore team won with the fine score of 556 points, beating their opponents by 86 points. The following were the scores made:—

JUBBULPORE TEAM.

Brigadier-General C. B. LeMesurier:—			
200 yards	4 3 4 3 4 4 5	27	
500 yards	2 5 5 5 5 5 4	31	
800 yards	5 5 4 4 5 3 5	31—	89
Major F. Longbourne:—			
200 yards	4 4 5 4 4 5 5	31	
500 yards	2 5 5 5 5 3 3	28	
800 yards	5 5 5 5 5 5 3	33—	92
Captain G. Haines:—			
200 yards	5 3 4 3 5 5 4	29	
500 yards	5 4 5 5 5 5 5	34	
800 yards	4 5 4 4 5 5 R	27—	90
Lieutenant H. R. Blythe:—			
200 yards	5 4 5 5 5 5 4	33	
500 yards	5 5 5 5 4 5 4	33	
800 yards	2 5 5 5 3 5 4	29—	95
Lieutenant R. Hall:—			
200 yards	5 5 4 5 4 4 4	31	
500 yards	4 5 4 5 4 4 5	31	
800 yards	5 3 5 5 4 4 5	31—	93
Lieutenant Dale:—			
200 yards	5 5 5 4 5 5 4	33	
500 yards	4 4 5 5 5 5 5	33	
800 yards	5 4 5 5 4 5 3	31—	97
		Total...	556

ALLAHABAD TEAM.

Brigadier-General H. C. Wilkinson, C.B.:—			
200 yards	4 5 4 4 5 4 4	30	
500 yards	5 5 5 4 2 5 5	31	
800 yards	5 0 4 3 2 3 5	22—	83
Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Woodward:—			
200 yards	3 4 3 3 4 4 5	26	
500 yards	2 2 2 5 5 5 5	26	
800 yards	0 0 4 2 2 2 4	14—	66
Lieutenant G. A. C. Davis:—			
200 yards	5 4 4 4 4 4 4	29	
500 yards	2 4 5 5 5 5 4	30	
800 yards	5 0 0 0 R 2 0	7—	66
Captain C. Beeker:—			
200 yards	5 4 4 5 4 4 4	30	
500 yards	5 3 2 4 4 5 5	28	
800 yards	3 3 4 4 4 5 4	27—	85
Captain W. K. Curling:—			
200 yards	3 5 4 3 4 5 4	28	
500 yards	5 2 3 4 4 5 5	28	
800 yards	3 5 4 3 5 4 5	29—	85
Lieutenant W. C. Ross:—			
200 yards	4 5 5 4 5 4 4	31	
500 yards	2 5 4 5 2 3 5	26	
800 yards	3 2 3 5 5 5 5	28—	85
		Total...	470

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

A CLEAR bright morning with a full moon found many of us driving to catch the train at Church Gate Street, or Grant Road, as the case might be, for the Andheri meet. At Bandora more joined us, and all agreed that the comfort of a "Special" was difficult to beat. No jog, jog, jogging along the 'ard 'igh road out to the meet on horseback, nor the drive through those dark Mahim woods when one is only half awake, which is so trying to one's temper, owing to the strings of grass carts, dissipated ducks and drakes, and meandering goats and bullocks that will insist upon getting in one's way when it is so dark that we can scarcely see our horse's head.

Arrived at the meet at Andheri we had still ten minutes or a quarter of an hour to spare before the hounds threw off, but those who had brought their horses with them in the train, found the time none too long to get them unboxed, saddled, &c.

As soon as it was sufficiently light, the Master made a move across the Railway line towards the Chuckla covert, where a hound soon gave tongue and the field prepared to settle down to work, but after a short scamper the hounds were at fault, and the Master displayed his judgment by at once taking the pack back to the covert. We had not long to wait, for the hounds soon owned to a line, and first a whimper, then a burst of melody from the whole pack told us that they were away, and that it was a case of the devil catch the hindmost. A very sharp burst through the covert, and then a slight check, which allowed some of those who had not realized that the hounds were mourning to make up lost ground, and then right away for a helter-skelter up hill and down dale, over cactus and through and into nullahs, until we got into the jungles the other side of the Marole Valley. Here a yawning nullah checked most of the field, but of those who knew the country some went to the right and some to the left, and after climbing and scrambling and crashing and scratching in the jungle, they were rewarded by the well-known "worrying" sound from the almost invisible pack, announcing the death of the jack, and confirmed by the Master's "whoo-oop." The run had been very fast throughout, and the mishaps considerably above the average, but none fortunately of a very serious character, and all voted that it had been a "regular clinker." It was a treat to see so many strangers present, and it is to be hoped that many of them will come up again during the season, for, although it is very nice to see old friends week after week, still a Hunt, like everything else, is all the better now and then for the introduction of new blood. This, however, is, by the way, as the account of the morning's sport is not yet over. After the kill the Master "harked back" towards Andheri, apparently with the intention of drawing the covert between that place and Ghoregaum, which is usually a sure find, but *en route* the hounds hit on the line of a traveller, and were off with that dash which characterises the pack this year, and it was a case of hard riding to keep on even terms with them. This time we went o'er fresh fields and pastures new as the jack led us across the Coorla back water, skirting the mango tope over the Coorla-Vehar road, straight for the Vehar hills, up which they went, a few of the field following them. As usual, however, when the jack reaches the hills, he saves his brush, and this morning was no exception to the rule, as it is impossible country to hunt over, and the Master, after following them to the summit, called them off, thus terminating an excellent morning's sport. Those who followed the Master up the hills were rewarded by a magnificent view of the surrounding country and a good blow, but were glad to find themselves safe at the botttom again, where they were joined by the rest of the field. Then a quiet jog back to Andheri, and the train took us into Bombay by shortly after 10 o'clock.

The next meet, which is on Wednesday, is at Santa Cruz.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

STEWARDS.—Mr. A. Arthur, Dr. H. Gostling, Colonel Merriman, R. E., Captain L. Steele, Messrs. L. B. Ker, E. M. Slater, N. S. Symons, J. Littleton Symons and Lieutenant H. R. Pease, Honorary Secretary, Colonel Merriman, Judge, and Messrs. Alli Abdoola and Barton, starters.

THE first day's races of the short season annually devoted to the Gymkhana Sky Races was held on Saturday afternoon on the Mahaluxmi Race Course, before a fairly large attendance. Four events were in the card for the evening, and each event drew well, six entries appearing in three of them. A Pari Mutuel was rigged up near the grandstand for those seeking excitement, but it appeared too mild a form of betting to attract. The European element, which predominated in the attendance at Saturday's racing, tardily extended its patronage to it, and ventured in it only because there was nothing else. The proceedings opened with the Mahaluxmi Hurdle Plate—a start being effected with the usual unpunctuality, half and hour after the advertised time—and Ressaldar was served up as favourite. But getting away with a splendid start, Hanwell, in Unique's saddle, showed the way home to the fancied one. If, however, Pease had had anything of a start, Ressaldar's numbers would doubtless have topped the list. As it was a bad start,—and bad starts we must acknowledge were the order of the evening,—it gave the favourite the second place after a hard fight. The Christmas Stakes fell to Deception, for whom it was considered a "moral." Bantaw, with Pease up, was fancied for the second place, but Ishmael with his owner astride him rushed in and won the second honors. In the Polo Stakes Unique secured the judge's verdict by half a length. With French Grey he had shared the fancy of backers, but a bad start again handicapped Pease, who brought in the favourite third, Mac, with Captain Eccles in the saddle, securing second place. The fourth event, the Gymkhana Pony Derby, produced six combatants, of whom Real Jam was made hot favourite at the Pari Mutuel. Samos also had some fanciers among the knowing ones, who ascribed the race to him if he only ran straight. After about a dozen attempts to start, which always failed owing to Edith refusing to join her opponents, the race was run as the shades of evening rapidly crept on. Ressaldar made the pace, with the honorary secretary piloting him, and romped in the winner about half-a-dozen lengths ahead of the favourite, to whom fell third honors. Samos, bestrode by Captain Eccles, snatched second place from Real Jam just a few yards before the winning post.

The following are the details of races:—

FIRST RACE.—Mahaluxmi Hurdle Plate.—Value Rs. 99. About ¾ mile.

Mr. Hanwell's Unique, 11st. 4lb., Owner	1
Captain Steele's Ressaldar, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Pease	2
Mr. George's Gertrude, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Buchanan	3
Captain Eccles' Samos, 10st. 9lb., Owner	0

Mr. Ali Abdoola sent the four away to the lead of Unique, who kept in front the whole way. Ressaldar, with Pease on board, closely pressed the leader over each hurdle, and both raced hard into the bend. But up the straight Unique drew away and won Col. Merriman's verdict by a length.

SECOND RACE.—Christmas Stakes—Value Rs. 150. About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Tobin's Deception, 11st 3lb, Owner	1
Mr. N. Symon's Ishmael, 10st 11lb, Owner	2
Mr. Littleton's Bantaw, Mr. Pease	3
Mr. James' Folly, 11st, Mr. Hanwell	0
Mr. Macdonald's Chalmers, 10st 7lb, Mr. Warner	0
Mr. Sedley's Cardinal, 10st 7lb, Owner	0

Ishmael got the best of the start with Bantaw and Deception at his heels. At the ¼ mile the last mentioned forged ahead and led at the bend, cantering up the straight and past the winning post more than a length in front of Ismael, who raced gamely the whole way. Bantaw was given second place. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Polo Stakes." Value Rs. 99. About 3 furlongs.

Mr Hanwell's Unique, 11st, Owner	1
Mr Macdonald's Mac, 11st, Capt Eccles	2
Mr Arthur's French Grey, 11st, Mr Pease	3
Mr Paul's Scamp, 11st, Mr Gonne	0
Mr Adair's Beryl, 11st, Mr Buchanan	0
Capt Hodgkinson's Slug, 11st, Owner	0

Hanwell, on Unique, secured the best of a poor start and had it all his own way. Mac, piloted by Eccles, pressed the favourite, ridden by Pease, closely up the straight, and passed him by a neck at the post. Time—not taken.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Derby." Value Rs. 99. About ½ mile

Capt Steele's Ressaldar, 10st 11lbs, Mr Pease	1
Capt Eccles' Samos, 11st 2lbs, Owner	2
Capt Burton's Real Jam, 11st 7lbs, Mr Hanwell	3
Capt Rereby's Edith, 9st 11lbs, Mr Richardson	0
Mr Gonne's Saghy, 11st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Barton's Woman's Rights, 7st 12lbs, Mr Berkeley	0

The favoured one—Real Jam—followed the lead of Ressaldar, who showed the way the whole distance. Sames, before the bend was reached, worked his way up to behind Hanwell's steed, and fought him successfully up the straight, securing the second place by half a length. Time—56 secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE special attention of athletics is drawn to the following prospectus of the tenth Annual Athletic Meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana. Last year the entries were disappointing, and it is hoped that more energy will be shown this year, and that more support will be given to the committee in the endeavour to encourage sport. The meeting will be held on Friday and Saturday, 11th and 12th March :—

PROPOSED EVENTS.

- I. 100 yards flat-race.
- II. 120 yards hurdle-race, 10 flights.
- III. Steeplechase, about half a mile.
- IV. Quarter of a mile flat-race.
- V. One mile flat-race.
- VI. 150 yards flat-race, handicap.
- VII. Handicap steeplechase, about half a mile.
- VIII. Throwing the cricket ball.
- IX. 120 yards veterans' flat-race, handicap.
- X. High jump
- XI. Wide jump.
- XII. Quarter of a mile flat-race, open to members of all sporting clubs in Bombay Presidency.
- XIII. 100 yards flat-race, open to members of all sporting clubs in Bombay Presidency.

All events open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana, excepting Nos. VI. and VII., which are open to members only. No. XIII. to all comers.

No. X., Veterans' Handicap. Latest arrival in the country to start at scratch : 1 yard allowed for every year since first landing. Winners penalised in succeeding years 5 yards. per win.

ENTRANCE FEES.—Nos. I. to VII. Rs. 3 : Nos. VIII. to XII. Rs. 2 ; No. XIII., one Rupee.

PRIZES.

For Nos. I. to V. there are Challenge Cups, together with prizes presented by the Gymkhana.

"YOUNG" CHALLENGE CUP.

The "Young" Cup and Silver Medal are given to the winner of the greatest number of prizes, according to the following scale of marks :—

For events Nos. I. to VII...10 first, 5 second, 3 third.
„ „ VIII. to XII... 8 „ 4 „ 2 „

and 2 marks extra to winners who equal or beat the following performances :—Mile 5 m., quarter 55 sec., 100 yds. 10 2-5 sec., Hurdles 18 sec., steeplechase 2 m. 20 sec., high jump 5 ft. 5 in., wide jump 20 ft., shot 31½ ft., cricket ball 100 yds., 150 yds., handicap (full distance) 16 sec., handicap steeplechase (full distance) 2 m. 20 sec.

The challenge Cups may be held by the winners till the following meeting. Prizes will be withheld for any event in which there are less than 3 starters, unless the standard is beaten. Second prizes will be given only when 6 start ; third prizes when 8 start.

The order of events will be arranged when the entries are completed. Entries accompanied by entrance-money and a statement of colours to be worn will be received by the joint honorary secretaries.

The list will close on 1st March, after which entries will be received up to the night preceding the event specified, on payment of double entrance fee.

The course is of turf : each lap, one quarter of a mile.

The rules of the London Athletic Club will be observed.

Note.—Visitors to Bombay may, on being duly proposed and seconded, be elected as honorary members by the committee. The success of the week will depend very much on the number of entries from other clubs, and gentlemen who propose entering for any of the above sports are requested to be good enough to communicate their intention to the joint honorary secretaries as early as possible.

The above programme is subject to any alteration the committee may think necessary.

C. M. H. MERRIMAN, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
V. K. KINGCOME,
Bombay, January 7.

THE POLICE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Resolution of Government on the police administration of the Bombay Presidency has been published. The Government reports at considerable length on the annual reports on the state of crime and the working of the police in 1885, and concludes as follows :—

Looking at the work of the Police as a whole His Excellency sees no reason to be dissatisfied with the year's results or the measure of progress observable. The year's returns are unfortunately stained by a series of heinous crimes such as in a year of prosperity, like the one under review, it seldom falls to His Excellency's lot to notice. In parts of the Presidency the inefficiency of the Police for detection of serious crimes against property is matter for grave concern. In other localities again the conduct of the Police in their investigations of offences has been such as to provoke public admonition from the Judges of the High Court. But in spite of all this, His Excellency desires to record his opinion that there is steady, if slow, improvement everywhere perceptible, and that this improvement is all the more creditable to the force when the many adverse circumstances, against which Superintendents have to labour, are taken into full consideration.

The strength of communal and caste feeling in villages, which so frequently effects complete suppression of evidence of the heaviest crimes, the prejudice of the populace in the larger towns, which during the year under report culminated in one locality in the deliberate concoction of a false charge against an inspector, and the general disinclination among the lower classes to having any connection with Police matters, even to the extent of giving evidence in a prosecution, are matters of common notoriety. These are difficulties which would leave their impression on the returns of the work of a force numerically strong and long and carefully trained. The Bombay Mofussil Police are neither the one nor the other. The Governor in Council must admit with regret that they are neither sufficient in numbers nor adequately remunerated. The remark applies not only to the rank and file, but also to the lower ranks of the native officers. Their work in some parts of the Presidency is exceedingly heavy and is increased by the delegation to them of many duties of a miscellaneous kind. The pay is not sufficient to attract educated men and there are few opportunities for the improvement of the men in this respect once they are enrolled. His Excellency in Council is fully aware of all these circumstances, and has not omitted to give them earnest consideration of recent years. His regret is all the more keen that present financial considerations absolutely prevent him from carrying out the measures for the improvement of the force generally which experience has shown to be urgently required. The revision of the terms of the contract with the Imperial Government, suggested by the Finance Committee, will not only prevent any increase of expenditure for some years to come, but it will also render necessary the most careful and economical administration of present resources. His Excellency in Council trusts that as soon as the present financial pressure is removed he will be at liberty to initiate some of the reforms referred to. But in the meantime he must impress on all concerned that all expenditure, not absolutely unavoidable, must be postponed. The Inspector-General must regard it as one of his most important duties to scrutinise all proposals for fresh expenditure, and, especially, he must endeavour to meet demands for extra men by judicious withdrawals from other districts. His Excellency awaits with interest his proposals—now long overdue—for a carefully redistribution of the present sanctioned force. For the rest His Excellency is confident that he can count on the loyal co-operation of the District Superintendents, whose year's work he has had the satisfaction of reviewing above.

THE CATASTROPHE AT THE MADRAS PEOPLE'S PARK.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

On the 5th instant, the following report was submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government by Colonel Weldon, Commissioner of Police, Madras :—

I have the honour to report for the information of Government that very careful investigation has been made regarding the rise and progress of the late fire, which resulted so disastrously, at the People's Park.

All those whose names could be learned, or who volunteered information up to the present, have been seen, and I am happy to be able to report that there is clear evidence that the second fire, which so many regarded as indication of incendiarism, was caused solely by the panic which seized the people on the outbreak of the first fire, which also, so far as can be ascertained at present, was accidental.

With one exception, to which I will refer hereafter, all the persons I have seen who held theories of foul play, based their suspicions solely on the almost simultaneous outbreak of the two fires in opposite directions ; none of them were cognisant of any other fact in support of their theory, and their observation of the time which elapsed between the outbreak of the first, and that of the second fire, results in estimates varying from two seconds to five minutes.

It has been clearly ascertained that the first fire commenced on the western side of the enclosure between the Vepery gate and the "Superintendent's quarters" gate, and in the passage leading to the interior of a small booth, in which a woman had a troupe of performing monkeys, and which was lighted by open flaring kerosine lamps. This passage first caught fire, and the flame ripidly spread towards the back, naturally propelled by the wind from the east, which was blowing in at the entrance. The fire then caught the end of the neighbouring stall, a fancy bazaar, which was soon in flames. This was the first intimation the public had of danger. The woman in charge of the monkeys, seeing her passage on fire, broke away out at the back and so escaped. It was then about 6 or 6-15 p.m. The Band-stand enclosure was crowded with people, most of whom had just entered from the Sports'arena. There must have been three or four thousand people inside, among them H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and H. H. the First Prince of Travancore. There was at first no real danger to life ; the worst that could have happened would have been the burning of the booths, and consequent loss of property. Anticipating a rush to the gates, attempts were made to force passages by breaking down the barriers, but unfortunately they were specially constructed to resist pressure. The Vepery gate was cleared, and, but for the panic which arose, there would have been ample time for those who wished to do so to leave the enclosure. The police and several European gentlemen tried to prevent unnecessary alarm, but, as the fire spread and increased in intensity on the western side, there was a rush of people to the opposite, or Eastern side, as being apparently the safest part. Many people rushed through the passage leading to the "Kolattum," or dancing-girls' booth, as on the outbreak of the first fire a way had been made through the back of these premises, but unfortunately here again the narrow entrance leading to the interior was lighted by naked kerosine lamps. The crowd rushing in upset these lamps, which were simply tin reservoirs placed on sticks about 4½ feet high ; the fallen lights, blazing on the ground, set fire to the mat partitions, and it required but a minute to set the whole of that block in flames, which spread on both sides, northwards towards the Salt Cotaur's gate, and southwards towards the Hospital gate, to which places the panic-stricken crowd from the western side had rushed. The fall of one or two persons who were pushed from behind led to pile of struggling fugitives on both sides of the Hospital gate, and on one side of the Salt Cotaur's gate. Many—indeed most—were suffocated, and in a few minutes the fire reached them. The burning roof of the adjoining block fell on the people in the gateway, and in about fifteen minutes two complete blocks of the enclosure were burnt down, leaving about 250 corpses on the ground, past all help.

Assistance was given at considerable risk to some hundreds of persons lying helpless at the entrances, and many were rescued. Unfortunately, when the alarm of fire was first given inside the enclosure, some one outside the Salt Cotaur's Gate, ignorant of the real cause of the commotion, raised a cry that one of the tigers had got loose, on which a number of people from outside the enclosure tried to rush in, thus meeting a similarly distracted crowd trying to force its way out. 92 dead bodies were found at this spot, and 152 at the Hospital gate.

That the disaster in its present proportions is due solely to panic, is known by the fact that even when passages were made through the booths close to the gates, the crowd still kept rushing to the gate-way. Both at the Salt Cotaurs and Hospital gates there were free and safe exits alongside, but the mass of the people could not be induced to divert their course. It was only when by main force those who had fallen were dragged from behind and pushed through the opening at the Hospital gate that they could be got away.

The gentlemen who regard the second fire as simultaneous with the first are practically right, for the crowd first made a direct rush to the spot where the second fire occurred. Many got through there who testify that the place did not catch fire till after they had so passed, and there are witnesses—among them, one of the the Presidency Magistrates,—who actually saw the overthrow of the lamps which caused the second fire.

The exception to which I have alluded in regard to persons who saw reason to suspect criminality is the Rev Dr Miller. This gentleman alone presents a fact as observed by himself which leaves on his mind not a shadow of doubt that the conflagration he witnessed was deliberately kindled by a man whom he saw in the act, but with whom he did not interfere because, as he says, there was no cause for alarm either at the act or attitude of the individual. It is only on reflection that he has become impressed with the imporance of the passing glimpse he had of the scene.

I have given most careful attention to all the information Dr. Miller can afford, but I regret it does not carry me beyond accepting, that Dr Miller is convinced that he somewhere saw a man stooping over a light of some kind : it may have been a fire in embryo or merely an ordinary lamp ; but there are, in my opinion, no just grounds whatever for assuming—and it is pure assumption—that the man seen by Dr. Miller, wherever he saw him, was otherwise than lawfully engaged. There is clear, distinct, and positive evidence as to where the second fire did break out, and how it was caused, and Dr. Miller on his part is certain that is not the place where he saw the man to whom he refers, but he is quite unable to fix the spot either where he saw the man, or where he himself got out of the enclosure, or where he re-entered, as he says he did. All the probabilities and ascertained facts are opposed to the theory that what Dr. Miller believes he saw was a criminal act. I append a small sketch of the enclosure, kindly made by Mr. W. Stephenson, Assistant Municipal Engineer, showing the blocks of booths, distinguishing those which have been burnt down ; also noting where (A) the first fire broke out, and where (B) the second fire commenced. The wind was easterly.

Fire engines were brought up by the Police, but there was great difficulty in obtaining a supply of water. The fire really burnt itself out, the intervals left for gate-ways checking the spread of the flames. Nearly all the Europeans and East Indians, both soldiers and civilians, who were present, worked vigorously and rendered most valuable assistance, as did also some natives among whom Mr. Sundrum Shastriar was conspicuous. The Ordnance Artificers were specially useful, and Major Fletcher, Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, was also on the ground. Mr. Chester, Mr. Higginbotham, junior, and other members of the Fair Committee were exceedingly useful.

On the extent of the disaster becoming evident, a telegram was despatched to St. Thomas' Mount, and by 10 o'clock Colonel Blaxland arrived with two European subordinates and fifty constables, who next morning relieved a portion of the City Police for some hours. Colonel Blaxland remained at the Park during the night with our men, and again next day gave most valuable assistance, at a time when the excitement of bereaved relatives and friends was very great.

When the fire broke out there were about 90 Police Constables throughout the Park. Within the hour 350 men had assembled, and all remained on duty till 4 p. m. the following day, by which time all bodies had been removed and property secured.

The Police of all ranks behaved excellently. Not only did they work vigorously at the fire, but they had to undertake the duty of moving the dead, in the circumstances a most severe ordeal. The pilferring, which might be expected at such a scene, was very trifling, most of the goods and the booths being of small value, and the fire was so rapid, that in a quarter of an hour the contents of the stalls were consumed. Not a body was permitted to be touched as it lay, except by relatives. Proper arrangements were made, throughout the night and the following day, to allow inspection of the corpses by persons in search of missing relations or friends. Hundreds of rupees' worth of valuables were restored to survivors. In one case a native gentleman who had dropped his watch and chain in the struggle, returned to the Park and found his property lying untouched. A complete list of ornaments or other property on each corpse was made, and when the body was claimed this was handed to the claimant on his satisfying the Police as to his indentity. Quantities of gold and silver ornaments, and even coin and currency notes were salvaged, and much valuable property remains in our charge, awaiting identification. Police were posted round the enclosure during the night, and all the superior officers of the force were on the alert for the protection of persons and property. There has not been a single complaint of other than such comparatively small losses as were inevitable on issuing from such a struggle for life as took place in that fatal enclosure. Many had even their clothes torn from their persons as they fought their way through the crowds.

All those who were injured and retained any sign of life were removed to the General Hospital, where all that could be done for them in the cause of humanity was performed with exemplary devotion throughout the night by the medical and subordinate staff and hospital attendants.

I regret being unable to name all those who laboured so nobly, at considerable risk to themselves, my principal attention being confined to the awful tragedy at the Hospital Gate entrance, but willing hands and stout hearts must have been plentiful, for in a very short time not only had all further danger from fire ended ; but the whole of the grounds had been searched, and every one who needed assistance had promptly obtained it.

The total number of deaths ascertained is 405. Of these there were :—

Found dead in the Park	... 283
Died at their own homes	... 42
Died in Hospital	... 80

64 bodies of persons unknown were buried by the police. Of these 45 were male adults, 8 females and 11 children. Care was taken to preserve any ornaments or other means of identification. Of the total number (405) of deaths, there were 283 males, 42 females, and 80 children.

The number at present known of persons who were injured and went to their homes was 193, of whom 115 were male adults, 43 females, and 35 children. Of these 42 have since died, namely, 24 males, 11 females, and 7 children. No Europeans were killed or apparently even injured, and only 5 Eurasians were killed, namely, 2 males and 3 females. The casualties among the Police were one constable killed, and one injured.

The Police took charge of 101 children, all of whom were restored next day to their friends and relatives. The loss of life has been terrible, but chiefly among the better classes. The "chetties" have been the greatest sufferers. It would be impossible to speak too highly of the exemplary patience, and amenability to necessary restraint of the pleople in general. Parents distracted seeking their children ; children terrified at the confusion and awful sights around ; and then the agony to some of discovering what they sought. But after a little time perfect order was restored, and all who desired to search for a friend or relative were enabled to do so in peace.

I enclose nominal rolls of all known sufferers, dead and living, showing how they have been disposed of, but exclusive of patients admitted to Hospital after the morning of the 1st January, of whom doubtless there are separate records at the Hospital. Subsequent to the 1st January, we have simply kept tally of the number of deaths.

A list of property remaining unclaimed in possession of the Police is also being prepared, but it is lengthy, and this report need not be delayed for its completion.

Mr. Simpson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, rendered invaluable service not only throughout the night of the disaster, but in prosecuting necessary enquiries since ; and it is chiefly owing to his excellent management of the subordinate staff that we are indebted for our informant regarding the casualties.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed its sittings at 11 a. m., on Wednesday morning, January 5, in the Mayo Hall, Sir Charles Aitchison presiding. The members present were :—Sir Charles A. Turner ; the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. Quinton ; Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter ; the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed ; and Messrs. Crosthwaite, Peacock, Stoker, Stewart, White. Ryland, Kazi Shahbudin, Ramaswamy Moodelliar, and Rao Lakshmanjee Krishna Nutton.

The first witness called was Mr Syed Mahmood, Judge of Rae Bareilly. During his examination, which lasted over four hours, he said he recognised the Civil Service as an organised service which was insufficient to satisfy the demands of the Eurasians and other classes. Eurasians, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, would not come within the definition laid down in section 6 of the Statute "native of India," and he denied the right of persons claiming to be European British subjects to advantages under the Procedure Code and also claiming when it suited them the advantages pertaining to natives of India under the Statute. He thought it would lie with the Governor-General to have the anomaly altered, that persons might not claim privileges under the two enactments. Legislative action was necessary to effect this result. He expressed himself as not familiar with the meaning of the word "probationer," and was informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton in reply that it had reference to a man appointed subject to his passing the prescribed examination. The witness said he had an objection to probation ; he did not know whether natives felt the same objection, but his own was based upon political grounds. He did not, however, object to probation in the case of European competitive Civilians who were placed in it for two years, for he regarded that as probation in a different sense. A selected candidate, in his mind, when entering the service, was nothing more or less than a scholarshipholder, upon whom the Government chose to spend a certain amount of money in the hope that at the end of two years he would become a useful member in the lower ranks of the Covenanted Service. Probation, as he understood the rule, had reference to people such as Tehsildars who, during its pendency, were permitted to exercise magisterial or civil powers, executive functions, and to hold responsibilities such as a person permanently appointed would exercise and hold. He admitted it was better to decide late, rather than early, the fitness of a man for appointments in the judiciary, generally made officiating at the outset, and that the Courts should have full opportunity of testing the fitness of an officer so appointed. It was unfair to the public that any officer should be retained who had proved his unfitness for office ; in commercial and private offices such a person could soon be got rid of. As a rule, people in India did not wish to be deprived of the right to send their sons to England to compete for the service, but they objected to the rules. Only two men belonging to Oudh, his province, had presented themselves for examination in England, and both had been unsuccessful. Mahomedans went to England, but in this part of the country the Hindus were in the better position to do so. In his part of the country any compulsion in the matter of sending candidates to England would be looked upon with disfavour ; a residence in England should be compulsory. Assuming the examination in England to be open to all, Europeans and native, there should be one and the same standard for all. An open competition in England and India simultaneously would be regarded with disfavour by some portions of the community. Open competion would be likely to give decided advantages to some classes. That would probably lead to the undue appointment of one class over another. There were objections, on administrative and political grounds, to an open competition in India. He would not hold examination in India simultaneous with examinations in England ; and did not believe that young men, obtained under the system of open competition, were the best that could be obtained under any system. For the Covenanted Service he would prefer a nominative system, allowing the young natives of India, to compete upon the same terms as an Englishman both with reference to age and other qualifications ; and he would apportion a greater number of marks to Oriental classics. The *minimum* of age should be 17 years, the *maximum* 21.

His objection to an examination in India, the candidates to be sent to England to complete their course of study, was that the circumstances of India in race, creed, the history of the various provinces, nationalities, &c, would make the operation useless, and that circumstance would preponderate against it. There was a feeling of variance between Hindus and Mahomedans. The whole of India could not be dealt with as one country, it held an enormous population of different nationalities divergent in religion, race and language, and for the reason open competition for the whole India was undesirable. We should be having natives from one part of India, who, in consequence of the enormous area and variety of Indian provinces, would be strangers in other parts of the country, working in provinces quite unknown to them. There was no provision that people going to England from one province would not, when appointed, be sent to another province ; that a man from one part of India should not be sent to rule over quite another part. It would be like his going to Madras to serve under European officers as a Civilian in a country he knew nothing of, where he would be in no position to help the Administration. As to the Uncovenanted Service, he would like that left open to all, to be recruited by limited competition, applying the system to officers as low as Tehsildars, but including them. He would recruit provincially, not from the whole of India, for the same reason that he would have no examination in England ; and if the Statutory Service was abolished, he would give the one-fifth or one-sixth of appointments that would then fall vacant for re-distribution, in his view, of the principle of vested rights. As to pay he thought the fact of paying Rs. 3,000 to an Englishman and Rs. 2,000 to a native, to perform each the same class of work, was an admission that Rs. 1,000 extra was paid to the Englishman because he was an Englishman ; and that Government practically lost Rs. 1,000 a month in the cost of its administration by not having a native in the appointment.

The Raja of Barah was next called, and said he had a son, an Assistant to the Political Agent at Rajputana. He said he would make a change in the present system of recruiting for the Covenanted Civil Service, and thought candidates should be nominated by Government in consideration of high birth and family, education being equally considered. That was the only alteration he would advocate. He would prefer a system of limited competition if the Statutory Service was retained, and recommended that candidates should proceed to England for training and be encouraged to do so, but he would not make that compulsory ; he would leave it optional and did not anticipate any special encouragement would be found necessary. If made optional, he thought both Mahomedans and Hindus would take advantage of the opportunity ; but he could not say if the people of his own caste would object to go to England. He would raise the age to 24 and have simultaneous examinations in England and India. As to the Uncovenanted Service, he would throw the appointment of Sub-Judges, Munsiffs, Deputy Collectors and Tehsildars open to all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Tehsildars and Munsiffs should be appointed by limited competition, and Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges in the same way ; nomination and selection to be confined to all India and not be provincial, though he would object to Bengalis coming to the Nort-West as Munsiffs or Tehsildars. He would make no distinction in the matter of pay between the Covenanted and Statutory Civil Service ; and he was of opinion that the Rs. 200 a month allowed to the Statutory Service on nomination was not sufficient, as he had to keep up a position similar to a European. With regard to furlough it was not necessary to allow so much to natives as to Europeans.

Mr. E. White, a Member of the Civil Service of 10 years standing and Director of Public Instruction, North-West Provinces and Oudh, was next called. He said he had some acquaintance with the method of appointing under the Statutory system, though he had not directly had to deal with any of the members, and he thought the appointments, as now made, were suitable to men of qualification for posts such as Deputy Collectors, &c. He was not prepared with any definite scheme for an alteration. The real test of work in the higher appointments was that work itself, and those, therefore, required to fill the appointments were men who could perform it. The Uncovenanted Civil Service he would place at the bottom. If it was necessary to appoint natives to offices such as District Magistrate or District Judge, who might have powers even of a District Collector, selections should be confined to the European District Judge or Officer. The Statute excluded persons not domiciled in India ; if, however, persons domiciled in Native States came here and worked for us, they should be included ; and he would propose to widen the definition of "native of India" in the Statute. If the Statutory Service was retained, he would send the selected candidates to England for training ; if they were to be placed in the same positions as the present class of Covenanted officers, it would be most desirable. He would make appointments to District Offices or members of the Statutory Service, and abolish the service itself, making selections from its most qualified men. For District Judgeships on the Civil and Criminal side and officers for general judicial administration he thought very few Statutory Civil Servants would be found fit. Five or six such might perhaps be found able to take charge of a district, but much would depend upon the district to which they were to be appointed. He had experience of this some years ago, when he was Joint Magistrate in a district in which there was a riot, and where there would have been injury to the Magistrate if present. Blood was shed, the police called in, and the mob fired upon. He was aware there was a distinction in the present system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. He had heard many opinions about it, but he would make no change in the system that would depreciate the standard of education ; he was inclined to think he would return to the old standard of age for both Europeans and natives—21 ; but he would make no alteration in the languages. He could not say if any large number of natives would succeed if they went to England to compete, but thought the advantage would be on the side of Englishmen. Native boys were not so well taught for their age as English boys ; the preparations at home were better than out here for the education of youths, and they had also a special system of cramming. English boys were generally more advanced at the age of 18 than native boys at the same ; but he admitted that if the examination was confined to England, many natives boys might be deprived of the opportunity of competing for the service. He believed about 15 candidates went up the year before last from the North-West for the F.A., B.A., and M.A. Examinations, the youngest being 20, the eldest 26, and the mean 22½. The present age would not enable Indian students to take a degree before going home to compete. Very few of the candidates for degrees referred to were under 21. The average age of a native boy taking a degree was 22½. The classes to which they belonged were purely the official. He had seen natives employed in general administrative work, and they did it very well. The opinion of many experienced officials was that the education of the native graduate was much superior to those of some years ago. He thought the proper field for the recruitment of Munsiffs was from the native Bar. The reputation of the majority of Subordinate Judges and Munsiff's was that they were far more able and far more educated than the earlier officers of the same class. He found no educational advancement with the Rajputs, who were almost stationary. He thought special colleges for their training would be advantageous, when he believed a superior class of Rajputs would be secured, who would gladly qualify for offices under Government. He could not say whether more than half the revenue appointments in this province was held by Mahomedans ; natives of better education, employed in private service, such as native schools, for instance, were appointed on Rs. 90 ; one he knew was, but could not say if he considered himself fairly paid. His own present appointment was not included in the Civil Service. The difference in educational expenditure in attaining B.A. and M.A. could not be distinguished, as the same staff taught both. With regard to the Uncovenanted Service he would confine appointments therein to Deputy Collectors, Munsiffs, Subordinate Judges, and Tehsildars, and would recruit from Europeans or Eurasians for Deputy Collectors, appointments to which should be by competition. There was a large field for the nomination of such Tehsildars. Subordinate Judges he would recruit from Munsiffs and Munsiffs from the native Bar. He would make the system of recruitment provincial. At the present time nearly all Sub-Judges and Munsiffs could speak English fluently ; he knew of some Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, but of no Deputy Collectors, who would be competent to take the criminal charge of a district. With regard to salary he would make distinctions according to the market from whence the men were drawn.

Mr. Imtaz Ally, a member of the Bar, a landowner, and a member of the Oudh Taluqdars' Association, who was deputed to represent that body, was next called. He said the Association consisted of over 300 Taluqdars. No one had expressed dissatisfaction with the existing system of appointing Statutory Civilians, but he was of opinion that the age should be raised, and, after candidates had been selected, they should be allowed to go to England, their expenses being paid. The time had not yet arrived for natives to hold charge of districts, or when the administration of the country could be entrusted to them. His Association knew of no native sufficently capable. The Taluqdars, as a rule, had no objection to their own people going to England ; a few, however, had. The age for the present Civil Service should be raised to 23 ; Arabic and Sanskrit should be raised to the same level as Latin and Greek ; Persian should be added ; but there should be no change in the place of examination. The Uncovenanted Service should be opened to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty, including Europeans.

Pundit Sri Kishen, the next witness, a member of the Lucknow Bar, and a Pleader of the Allahabad High Court, stated that the feeling in connection with appointments to the Statutory Civil Service was one of disappointment, the few appointments made in Oudh having been from families of position, who were thought to be deficient in educational qualities. He would abolish the rules and have a competitive examination, and encourage candidates to go to England for training. The men who were in the Uncovenanted service were altogether superior to the Statutory Civil Service in intelligence ; and he was well acquainted with three such instances. There was a religious objection to go to England according to some people, and it could not be said that Government should encourage people to break their castes or religion. If candidates were selected for the Covenanted Civil Service in India, it should not be compulsory for them to go to England to complete their training ; they would possibly make as efficient public servants if they did not go as if they did go. The caste objection, he referred to, existed with all Brahmins and possibly with Rajputs. If an examination was held in India exclusively, it should be confined to the proportion of candidates allotted for the Civil Service.

Lala Sri Ram, a graduate of the Calcutta University, practising as a Pleader at Lucknow, and Public Prosecutor for the past 10 years of the same place, was the last witness called. He said he was born at Lucknow. The Statutory Service was disapproved of, the men selected not possessing the same status as men from England. He thought that if the service was retained, the rules should be amended. He was in favour of retaining the Statute, but would have some test of educational qualification from candidates who were to be examined, who should be men of position to command respect, and of good moral character. The rules provided nothing for an educational test. He would not propose a competitive examination for all India, but for the provinces, and would select men of good social position subject to the educational test. Competition should be limited. He would not amend the definition of "native of India" in the Statute, which definition was quite sufficient. Candidates might be sent to England for training after selection, but that should not be compulsory. Encouragement might be given them to go, however. If the Statutory Service was retained, he would not give appointments to men of merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Service. High caste natives were against going to England, hence he would not compel them to go. The system of recruitment in England to the Covenanted Service was objected to, the age being too low. Expenses must be incurred to go there ; the subjects were not suitable for native candidates ; the age should be raised to 23 as the *maximum* and 19 as the *minimum* ; an examination should be held in India ; the same number of marks should be allowed for Sanskrit and Arabic as for Latin and Greek, and it should not be compulsory for natives to pass in Latin. The examination in India should be identical with that in England, subject to the modifications proposed, and it should be held in a central place in India. A list of candidates should be made from which the successful ones should be selected, no proportion being apportioned as between England and India. He would divide the Uncovenanted Service in two branches, Judicial and Non-Judicial ; all appointments in the Judicial up to District Judge to be selected from the Bar ; for the non-official competition to be held among nominees, nominations for the Judicial branch being made by the High Court and approved by the Local Government.

The Commission rose at 6 p.m., having sat for six hours without interval, to resume its sittings on Thursday morning.

METEROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·938
Temperature of the Air	75·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·6
Dew Point	60·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·603
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ENE, N, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	327

* From midnight to midnight.

THE CEYLON CRICKETERS AT AGRA.

THE Ceylon team has played a match at Agra with the local players. The following were the scores :—

CEYLON.

	1ST INNINGS.	2ND INNINGS.	
Mr P F Hadow c H John b Horne	2	b H John	11
Mr F A Fairlie c and b H John	14	b H John	7
Mr G Vanderspar b Horne	0	l b w b H John	28
Mr F F Mackenzie b Horne	13	run out	17
Mr F Stephens, b H John	23	b H John	0
Mr A Denison b H John	0	b Ridley	56
Mr A Walker b H John	0	not out	33
Mr F L Shand c Vizard b Horne	4	b H John	0
Mr G H Alston, b H John	0	c H John b Ridley	3
Mr J G Fort, b H John	5	c and b Ridley	1
Mr G L Taylor, not out	0	c Dyer b John	0
Extras	10	Extras	15
Total	71	Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS, CEYLON.

1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Dr Horne...	103	41	5	4
H John ...	100	20	10	6

2ND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Dr Horne...	120	34	9	0
H C John...	187	80	12	6
Maj Ridley.	90	31	5	3
Mr Vizard..	20	9	1	0

AGRA.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr A John l b w b Denison	13
Major C P Ridley c Walker b Vanderspar	72
Mr F D Quinton b F L Shand	3
Dr J Horne b Denison	91
Mr H John, run out	36
Mr J Watson c Denison b Shand	7
Mr R D Vizard b Denison	0
Mr A R Barwell, not out	17
Captain H B Thornhill, absent	0
Captain E A Travers c Denison b Shand	8
Rev F T S Dyer, l b w b Denison	0
Extras	7
Total	254

BOWLING ANALYSIS, AGRA.

1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wkts.	Wide.	No Ball
Mr F L Shand...	155	94	5	3	1	0
M. A J Denison.	99	74	2	4	0	0
Mr G Vanderspar	50	47	0	2	1	1
Mr G L Taylor .	10	17	0	0	0	9
Mr A Walker ...	10	10	0	0	0	0
Mr F A Fairlie .	5	5	0	0	0	0

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

THE *Indian Planter's Gazette* of the 4th of January publishes the following interesting article on the Calcutta Turf Club :—

The Calcutta Turf Club is a time-honoured and venerable institution, handed down to us by the forefathers of the Indian Turf, and as such entitled to reverence and respect. But, like other institutions of the kind, it has lagged far behind the requirements of the age, and stands sadly in need of thorough re-organization and reform. Started long before railways and telegraphs, or even afternoon racing were dreamt of, its rules of practice and methods of management may have suited fairly well the wants of an almost entirely local meeting, in the halcyon days, when owners raced for pure love of sport, and racing breasts were free from suspicion and guile, as the lovers of the good old days would have us believe they were. Racing in India, like political ideas and notions of Government, has spun apace down the ringing grooves of change, and we can no more race in the same primitive and happy-family fashion of our ancestors, than govern India in the ways of Warren Hastings and Lord Clive. The Calcutta Turf Club is called on now not merely to conduct the Calcutta Races, but to be the legislative and governing body for the greater part of India in all matters connected with racing. The Turf Club rules the racing world. It is at once the fountain of law, the supreme court of appeal, and the only body in India which can lay down with authority the rules and regulations under which racing is to be conducted. As the organizers of the Calcutta Meeting, the Turf Club are in the same position as the promoters of any other meetings. As the Turf Legislature, it has to consider the interest of racing as a whole. It is high time the notion should be laid aside, if ever it existed, that the Calcutta Turf Club is intended to meet Calcutta wants only, and to watch over the interests of racing in Calcutta alone. By tacit consent, a much wider mission has been confided to it by the Indian racing world, and the mission has been tacitly accepted.

Our object now is to point out as clearly and plainly as possible what changes and reforms are required if the Turf Club is to discharge properly the duties confided to it. We will take first its duties as the Turf Legislature and a governing body for the whole of India. The position and functions of the Calcutta Turf Club in India are, or at least ought to be, precisely similar to those of the English and Australian Jockey Clubs. We cannot do better than follow the rules and procedure of the English Jockey Club as closely as possible, making only such modifications as the peculiar circumstances of India may require. The first step, therefore, is to remodel the Calcutta Turf Club rules, following the exact wording of the Jockey Club rules, except where actual alteration is called for. These rules are daily put to the test with interests of the highest importance at stake. They are found to work satisfactorily in England, and it is not likely that either the talent or experience can be found in India to improve them. The essence of English racing is that all meetings must be held under Jockey Club rules, and that a meeting cannot be deemed recognized unless held under the sanction of the Jockey Club. The rules further require the appointment of an adequate staff of officials for every meeting, and a judge, starter, clerk of the course, handicapper, and clerk of the scales must be licensed before they can act. In India, hitherto, every meeting has been left to sanction itself, and the official staff are, as a rule, entirely composed of amateurs, who may be willing to give their services gratuitously. The result is that almost every gymkhana considers itself a race meeting running under Calcutta Turf Club rules, and privileged to refer all disputes and questions arising at it for the decision of the Turf Club, and that a competent paid official staff does not exist. In no pursuit is experience, knowledge, and thorough business capacity more required on the parts of those responsible for the management than in racing. Indian stewards, as a rule, are selected solely with reference to their official or social position. If not owners, they are most likely quite ignorant of racing law. They have no staff to fall back on or consult. Judges, starters, clerks of the scales and handicappers are constantly trying their prentice hands for the first time, and officials are ignorant or even inexperienced in their duties, a fertile crop of disputes is sure to arise. Officials of this kind command neither confidence nor respect, hence the complaints of the unfairness or incapacity of stewards with which our columns teem. The first great reform, then needed, is that the Calcutta Turf Club should settle what is to be considered a recognized race meeting under their rules and what not, and no meeting should be considered recognized which is held without its express sanction. The extreme step of disqualifying horses not running at recognized meetings as in England, need not necessarily be resorted to. Special rules may be made for the permission of gymkhanas and sky meetings. But at all such the decision of the local stewards should be final, and the Calcutta Turf Club should absolutely refuse to take cognizance of any question or dispute unless it arises at a recognized and sanctioned meeting. Gymkhanas may be fun, but they are not racing, and the rules of racing cannot be strictly applied to them. A race-course must be suited for the purpose, be provided with necessary appliances in the shape of a stand, scales, weighing enclosure, have the distance marked out, the course clearly defined, &c., &c. ; in fact, a race-course should be certified by a competent official to be fit to be used as such before the meeting is sanctioned. Gymkhanas can be held anywhere, and with everything wanting which is essential to a race-course. If owners choose to run under such conditions, they may make their own rules and abide by them, but they have no right to expect a body like the Turf Club to decide their disputes. Imagine the Jockey Club being asked to decide questions out of races held at a fair on the village green !

Next, as to a paid and licensed official staff. The cry will, of course, be raised, that it is impossible ; that India cannot afford one. But if all recognized meetings were compelled to employ the staff, as they ought to be, the difficulty as to funds would disappear. Amateurs do well enough as judges and clerks of the course. The licensed officials required are starter, and handicapper, and clerk of the scales. These should be the paid servants of the Turf Club, and directly responsible to them for the proper discharge of their duties. Space does not admit of dwelling on details, but, broadly speaking, the main reforms called for from the Turf Club as the Turf Legislature for India are (1) the adoption of the Jockey Club rules of racing, with such modifications only as are actually required ; (2) the definition of recognised and sanctioned meetings ; (3) the appointment of a paid official staff to conduct the duties of starter, handicapper, and clerk of the scales at all recognized meetings. In our next we shall discuss the question of how far the Calcutta races come up to the standard which should be attained at the premier meeting of all India, held under the immediate conduct of the Turf Club itself, whether high class racing is encouraged and supported in the way it ought to be by the Turf Club, and whether the arrangements are such as to be a model for all other meetings to look up to and follow.

THE ACCID NT TO THE DOMENICO BALDUINO.

THE *China Mail* gives the following particulars of the accident to the Italian mail-steamer Domenico Balduino :—"All anxiety regarding the safety of the Navigazione Generale Italiano Co.'s steamer Domenico Balduino was set at rest by her arrival here on the evening of the 15th instant, after having been seventeen days out from Singapore. It appears that on the 6th day out, when the steamer was near the island of Hainan, the crank shaft of the engines broke, one half of the stool on which it rests being also broken. She hovered under sail in the track of steamers for a day, without seeing any, and then made for the Bay of Leong Say, in the island of Hainan. There a messenger was engaged to take a telegram, written out in English, French, and Italian, overland to Hoihow, to be despatched to Hongkong. This messenger received 4 dollars ready cash for provisions, his journey being a six days' one, and an order for 50 dollars on the Consul when his message was delivered. No messenger ever turned up, however. It is thought the country was too disturbed for the journey to be made. Meantime, the engineers on the Balduino, performed the difficult operation of effecting temporary repairs, and the vessel was brought on to Hongkong."

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

389-85—Payne, G. and S.—Asmaboo vs. Jewabhoy Gulamhoosen.—Mulji B. B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's special report

543-72—Hore, C. and B.—Rose Mary DeGa vs. Anne Pennell and others—M. H. Khan, P., G. and S., C. and B., T. and R., and N. and H.

Long Causes.

413-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nawab Hamidood Dowlah Syed Mahomed Ally Khan and another vs. Khadizabebee and another—Winter and B.

493-85—J. C. Cama.—Ismailkhan Hassankhan vs. Abdebhai Currimbhai.—Payne, G. and S., N. and H., Mulji B. B., B. and H., and T., D. and C.

395-85—Payne, G. and S.—R. Brancer vs. Hormusji Nowroji Davur.—Ardesir, H. and D.

284-83—Balk, and B.—Motilal Balgowandas vs. Hormusji Morwanjee Narelwala and others.—J. C. Cama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

475-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Jossub Haji Ahmed vs. Oomer Jumal and another.

487-86—Chalk and W.—Memon Haji Jakub Janmahomed vs. Haji Salemahomed Haji Ahmed and others.

Long Causes.

251-86—Hore, C. and B.—Dhurrumsey Meghji vs. Damodhur Meghji and others—Little, S. F. and N., and Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

243-86—J. C. Cama (for pauper)—Bibibai vs. Hussein bin Vullee Mahomed and others.—In person, and W. and G.

298-86—Hore, C. and B.—Haji Oomer Oosman alias Haji Ebrahim, &c., vs. Haji Aliana Vydina alias Haji Ally Abdool Wahad and another—Payne, G. and S.

301-89—Thackurdas, D. and C.—Haridas Sobharam vs. Ardeser Jamsetji Amarea and others—W. and G., P., G. and S., and in person.

302-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Lalji Kutchra and others vs. J. Y. Lang and others.—Hore, C. and B.

311-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Tribhowands Munguldas N. vs. Premchund Roychund and another—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

419-85—Mansuklal and D.—Ranchord Hurgowun and another vs. Ramji Vulubh—R. Skipsey—Part heard.

149-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Rathia Vithal and another vs. Hurkissondas Narrotumdas.—Shamrao P.—Part heard.

166-85—Pestonji and R.—Mahomed Salley bin Mahomed Hoosen, &c., vs. Haji Abdool Rehman Damji and another—Tobin and R., and Tyabji and D.

433-85—Hore, C. and B.—Mirumul Nathmul and another vs Venayek Cassinath Mendhle and another—Khunderao M.

80-85—Payne, G. and S.—Hurnath Roopaji and others vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C. and B.

142-85—Craigie, G. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs Cassidas Rajaram and others—Crawford and B, and W and B.

50-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Memon Meya Ahmed Esmail vs Sulliman Hassum Noormahomed—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

256-85—Payne, G. and S.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.—Winter and B.

111-86—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs. Haji Ebrahim Janmahomed and another.—Craigie, L. and O.

134-86—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Khatao vs. Kesserbai and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

299-83—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and K.

For Consent Decree.

234-85—Crawford and B—Khatubhai vs Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and others—Tyabji and D. L., S. F. and N., M. and C and P, G. and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Gordon, Apothy, Bo Medical, on duty, from Englan

JANUARY 8.

Spring, Lt-Col, Bo, Inspr-Genl of Ordce, on dut from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 7.

Baber, Lt-Col, Mad, 3rd N I, on leave, to England.

JANUARY 8.

Hesketh, Lt-Col, Mad, 8th N I, to rejoin, to Secunde bad.

Prendergast, Surg-Major, Bo Med Staff, on duty, Purundhur.

Randolph, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, off leave, to Purandh

Spring, Lt-Col, Bo, Inspr-Genl of Ordce, on duty, t Mhow.

Jackson, Lt-Col, Mad, Rl Scots Fus, to join, to Rangoo

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 10, 1887.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

Oval, at 6-30 a.m., company, aiming and position drills for recruits, on Mondays, Wednesday, and Fridays.

J. J. Hospital—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Cottage—Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-45 p.m.

Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4-15 p.m.

St. Peter's School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

As no recruits will be allowed to commence target-practice until he has as efficient been passed at position and aiming drills, all recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rifle Association this day, Monday, the 10th inst., at Quarter Master Soundy's, at 5-30 p.m.

3. "A" Company team is reminded there will be practice on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and competition on Thursday, the 13th inst., for the Wyer Cup.

4. Corpl. T. Thomas is transferred from C to B Company from this date.

5. The following members are granted leave of absence, viz :—Vol. C. J. Michael, D Company, 4 months from the 6th January ; Vol. J. Davis, D Company, one month from the 1st January.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

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DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

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This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

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as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

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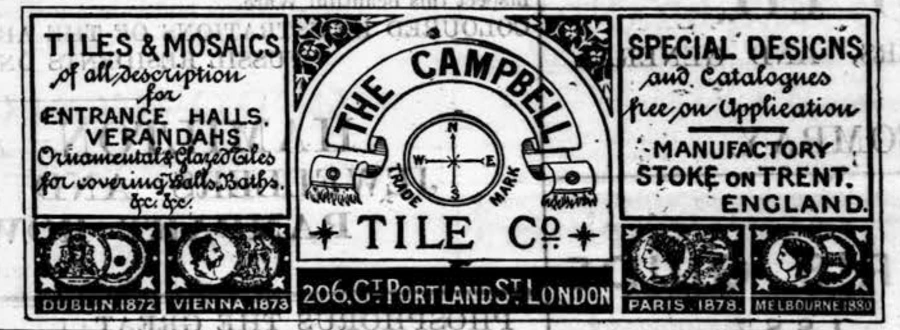

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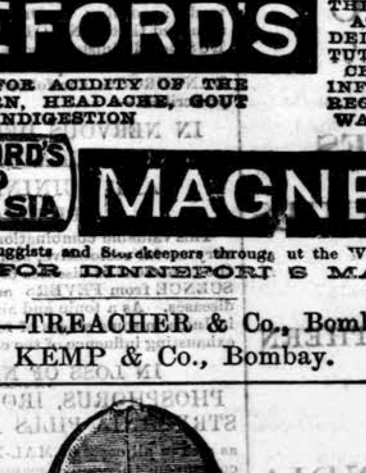

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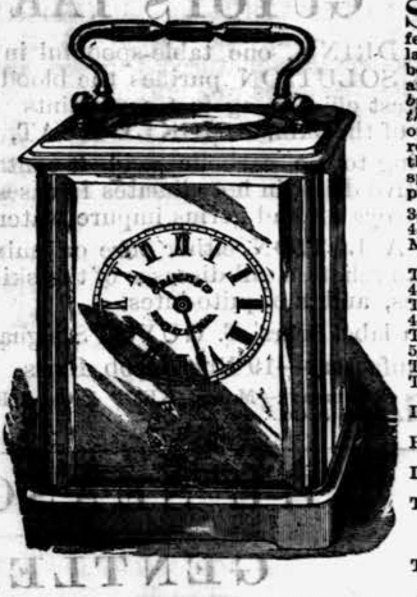

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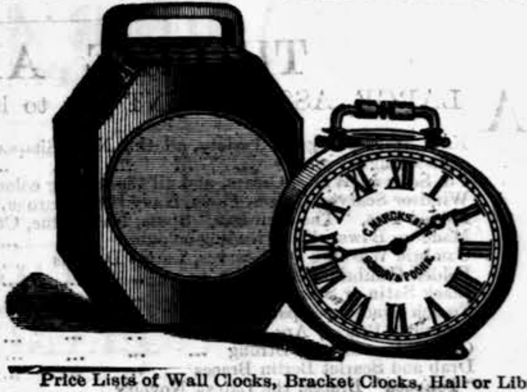

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 18 84.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the Londo 11 and a Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of ou c Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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NOTICES.

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PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

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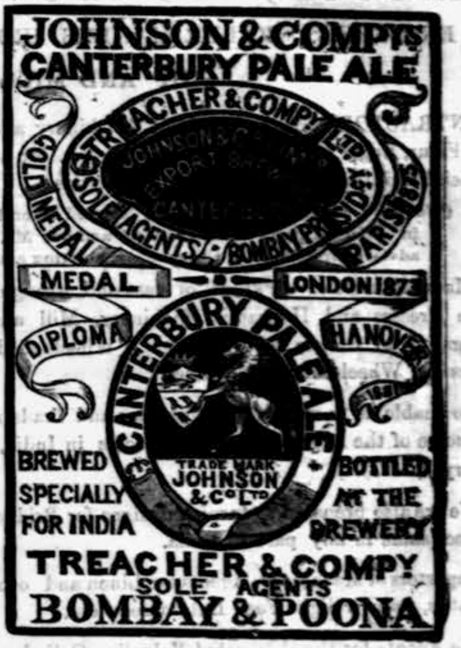

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